

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. fax	Barbara Graustark to Marsha Berry re: Patricia Leigh Brown bio [partial] (1 page)	07/10/1998	b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20360

FOLDER TITLE:

Save America's Treasures Tour Briefing Book (DC, Maryland, New Jersey, New York,
Massachusetts 7/13/98-7/16/98) [Binder 1] [1]

2013-0534-S

rc1628

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or
financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President
and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of
an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement
purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of
financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information
concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**Files of Melanne Verveer,
Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff to the First Lady
Box 1: File Folders**

Archived from OEOB 100 by Robert Mizani on Jan. 3, 2001

Treasures Tour Briefing Book

(DC, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts 7/13/98 – 7/16/98)

- Millennium Council Projects

Philanthropy & Service, Binder 1

-Philanthropy

-Service

Philanthropy & Service, Binder 2

-Philanthropy

-Service

Enclosures filed in

Oversize Attachments #

20360

NARA # 17593

Millennium Council Projects

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

Verveer

WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL



SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES TOUR

with FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

Briefing Book
JULY 13-16 1998

THE TRIP OF
THE FIRST LADY
TO
MARYLAND,
NEW JERSEY,
NEW YORK,
AND
MASSACHUSETTS
FOR THE
WHITE HOUSE
MILLENNIUM COUNCIL
SAVE AMERICA'S
TREASURES TOUR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: ELLEN McCULLOCH-LOVELL

Talking Points for Press Roundtable

Introductions: Richard Moe, President, National Trust for Historic Preservation; Mary Kelley, the Mary Brinsmead Wheelock Professor at Dartmouth College, historian, author four books on women's history; Ellen McCulloch-Lovell, head of the White House Millennium Council.

- Last summer the President and I created the White House Millennium Council to begin stimulating activities around the country to mark the coming millennium in meaningful ways. We invited all Americans to "honor the past and imagine the future," and to join together to build a positive future for the nation.
- As we discussed our plans with historians, creative people, state and local officials and federal agencies, we became more and more aware of the need for Americans to understand our heritage and to take our values and history with us into the next millennium.
- The President and I thought it important to make a special effort as we approach the millennium to make sure that our significant sites and objects survive. We launched a national millennium program called Save America's Treasures. It is a public-private partnership, as are most preservation projects in the United States. The President has proposed \$50M in his FY99 budget for a Save America's Treasures fund in the Department of the Interior to address our most urgent needs and stimulate private participation. The National Trust for Historic Preservation has organized a new Millennium Committee to Save America's Treasures to match private resources to pressing preservation projects.
- A while ago the White House Millennium Council proposed a series of visits to these places, to bring attention to some of our pressing preservation needs, to raise public awareness of the importance of saving our history to inform our future, and to spur people to action.
- I was delighted to accept the Millennium Council's invitation to travel to these sites and bring attention to the variety of American heritage
- Some have asked how we chose the sites on the Save America's Treasures Tour. The

Melanne

President announced the Save America's Treasures program in his State of the Union address in January, pointing to the need to protect the Star-Spangled Banner at the National Museum of American History, and inviting Americans to save our treasures for the ages. Several donors have responded to this call and we wanted to recognize them, and the Smithsonian Institution's flag project. Also, I will address the 150th Anniversary of the Women's Rights Convention on July 16th at the Women's Rights National Historic Park in Seneca Falls, NY -- another site with considerable preservation challenges. The Millennium Council looked for a variety of historic sites and stories in between Washington, DC, and Seneca Falls, and selected the visits along the way. Each stop tells a different story.

- I want to tell you -- briefly and informally -- about the sites we will be visiting together over the next three days, and what is so special about each of them. Along the way, we will all hear from visiting experts who know a lot about the places and artifacts, and about the stories they tell. In each case, I believe these represent aspects of our heritage that must be carried into the future if we are to understand ourselves as Americans, and together master the future. By honoring the past, we can see how the path to the future has been blazed.
- We started at the Smithsonian this morning to recognize the extraordinary gifts to preserve the Star-Spangled Banner, and also to invite all Americans to save not only our national icons, but the sites, monuments and documents that are important to them and our communities.
- It seemed appropriate to then honor the significance of outdoor sculpture in our civic lives and memory, at the statue commemorating Francis Scott Key. The grants announced by Target Stores and by the National Endowment for the Arts ensure that outdoor sculpture in every state of the Union will now be restored as a millennium gift to future generations. This is also a wonderful story of partnership. Heritage Preservation, the organization which runs the project, Save Outdoor Sculpture!, has for years cooperated with the National Museum of American Art, and has worked with hundreds of local volunteers who identified the sculptures, and helped to clean and restore them. Now that grass-roots volunteer effort has resulted in a national program. You could see today what restoring a monument means to a city.
- Tomorrow we will see the site of the father of modern science - the holder of the largest number of patents - Thomas Edison. When I learned there were 400,000 artifacts and 5 million pieces of paper still at his laboratory, I was amazed. Edison's prototypes, lab notes and recordings are deteriorating. The site lacks climate controlled storage, and needs signs and interpretation for children and the public to understand and enjoy it. Although the National Park Service has owned the site since 1956, it has not had the funding to preserve these treasures of American ingenuity. Tuesday morning we will see the needs first hand and also recognize new efforts to enhance this important site.
- In Newburgh, there are several stories to tell. George Washington's Revolutionary War

Headquarters, where he lived for 16 months between the last battle at Yorktown and the Paris Peace Treaty, is the oldest state historic site in the nation. I want to recognize the role that states and state governments have played in purchasing and preserving important places. Newburgh has changed over the years -- it is now a diverse city trying to recover from economic decline. So the other important preservation story here is that through creative partnerships with both private and nonprofit sectors, historic structures are being converted into affordable housing, and will revitalize a whole neighborhood. Newburgh prospered from Hudson River commerce in the mid-1800s, and attracted many architects who developed a lively, decorated style. As a consequence, Newburgh is full of beautiful buildings - which I hope you will get to see.

- The next stop Tuesday is the Colonial Theater in Pittsfield. As your briefing material says, it was built in 1903 and is one of the most acoustically impressive theaters in the world. Architecturally it is a gem, one of the six or so best examples of theater design in America. I was fascinated to learn its preservation story. The owner's father, George Miller, bought the site in the 1950's, the only one of four bidders who promised not to destroy it. Inside the theater, he built his paint and wallpaper store in such a way as to preserve the rest of the building. In the early 1980s the city of Pittsfield studied the feasibility of having a performing arts facility downtown. In 1994, an advisory committee was appointed to explore the renovation of the Colonial Theater. Next a state legislator, Senator Andrea Nuciforo, obtained some funding from the state legislature. I see in these events the yearning of communities to restore the gathering places where people used to come together, to hear speakers, see plays and hear music: where they can bring their children to appreciate the arts. We need more of that -- and I want to encourage the community, its leaders, and the local arts groups to bring back live performances to this beautiful theater.
- Edith Wharton's home, The Mount, is undergoing a \$15 million restoration. It shows how a performing arts organization, in collaboration with other partners, including the National Trust for Historic Preservation, can save so significant a site. This is one of five percent of national historic sites dedicated to a woman. And what an accomplished woman -- a novelist, keen observer of life, and author of an innovative book on design. We'll see the restoration in progress and meet with the people who are supporting this effort at a reception.
- On Wednesday morning in Troy, NY, I will help present the plaque that will designate the Kate Mullany House as a National Historic Landmark. This is a privately-owned house of a remarkable woman remembered by too few Americans. Kate Mullany was a Irish immigrant who in 1864 organized the first long-lasting women's union, the Collar Laundry Union. She led a successful strike which raised wages by 25 percent; with her increase in wages, Kate Mullany bought the house. She was also the first female officer to be elected to a national union. I hope to bring attention to her life and also to the importance of marking places that tell the stories of people like Mullany who might be forgotten.

- That afternoon we will see two sites associated with the Underground Railroad. The first is Seward House, home of the former governor, senator and US Secretary of State -- a mansion which stayed in the family for 100 years. It is a fine example of preservation. Nearby, however, we will witness the overwhelming needs of the Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged, where she lived the last years of her life. Tubman and Seward knew each other -- she purchased land from him in 1859, and there is evidence that the Seward family helped support her Home for Aged. This is a 30-acre site with several buildings now owned by the AME Zion Church: the Home, Harriet Tubman's former residence, the church and her gravesite. Although there is a recent memorial library and visitors' center, this historic site needs saving.
- Wednesday will bring us to the New York State Historic Site honoring Iroquois history. Here we'll learn how the Iroquois are trying to preserve their culture and pass it to the next generation. The site is now reconstructing a long house, based on oral histories and archeological evidence. And I am looking forward to talking with Iroquois women, who call themselves the "clan mothers" about the role women played in their society and how they chose the leaders of their people.
- Then we will stop at the M'Clintock House, former home of Mary Ann M'Clintock, where the "Declaration of Sentiments" was finalized three days before the Women's Rights Convention of 1848 was held in Wesleyan Chapel. The house, what remains of the Chapel, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton's house all are part of the Women's Rights National Historic Park, run by the National Park Service. I want to honor what happened here, and I also want to draw attention to how much still must be done to preserve the memory of what happened here to introduce political and educational rights to women.
- As you can see, we will explore the variety of American events, people and places that tell our history and characterize our communities. Each has a story to tell as well about how we remember or forget, how we honor or neglect. Each shows how preservation can be used to accomplish different goals -- whether to memorialize a person, or revitalize a community.

To: Mrs. Clinton

From: Marsha Berry

Re: Interviews for Monday

Date: July 10, 1998

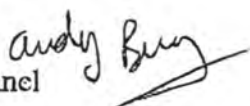
You are scheduled to do three interviews on Monday after the event at the Smithsonian Museum. They are with the History Channel, C-SPAN and The New York Times. All of them relate to the American Treasures initiative.

The first interview is with the History Channel for their Star Spangled Banner Project. Andrew Berg is the producer of the project, and he is interested in talking to you about the significance of preserving the flag. Andy has been working on this since April and he has conducted several interviews with experts on flags, textile conservation and museum design. Attached is some information on the History Channel's project and a list of the questions that will be asked.

Next you will meet with Steve Scully of C-SPAN. They are committing considerable resources and time to your millennium tour. All of this will be aired in a 90-minute program on Sunday, July 19. The focus of the interview with you is to talk about the genesis of the efforts you and the President have started and how this fits within the larger agenda of the Administration. He also could ask about discussions on history you have as a family. I have enclosed some additional information.

The last interview is with Patricia Brown who writes for the Home section of The New York Times. Patricia has been with the Times for twelve years and writes about historic preservation. By coincidence she has done stories on both Newburgh, NY and Edith Wharton's home. She is also from around Chicago and is curious about how the landmarks around Chicago might have affected your views on historic preservation. She would like to talk with you about the importance of the private-public partnership and the efforts to secure federal dollars. Lastly, she wants to discuss the importance of preservation to inner cities like Newburgh. I have included information on Patricia and some of the stories she has recently written.

To: Julie Mason
Press Office of the First Lady

Fr: Andrew Berg 
The History Channel

via fax: 202-456-7805

Andrew Berg has been producing documentaries for the A&E Television Networks (A&E and The History Channel) for the past four years. As a producer he is responsible for researching, interviewing, scripting, and edit supervision for hour-long programs. His "Biography" credits include Lee Harvey Oswald, Gary Gilmore, Bugsy Seigel, Lucky Luciano, Sydney Biddle Barrows, John Dillinger, Leona Helmsley, Christina Onassis, and Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle.

As part of A&E's HTV Productions, Andy began producing The Star Spangled Banner Project in April. He is working closely with experts at the National Museum of American History, Ft. McHenry and the Star Spangled Banner Flag House and Museum in Baltimore. He has spent the past few months conducting interviews with historians, museum designers, textile conservators and flag experts, including Scott Sheades at Ft. McHenry, and Ron Becker, Spencer Crew, Suzanne Thomassen-Krauss and Lonn Taylor at the NMAH.

Alison Guss is the Senior Producer for A&E's HTV Productions. She is responsible for overseeing editorial and process for HTV's production teams, and has been working closely with Andy on The Star Spangled Banner Project. Alison has been with the network for four years. During that time she produced the "Biography" episodes of Stalin, Pulitzer, Houdini, and Walter Winchell. She supervised The History Channel series "History of the Holidays," including Christmas, The 4th of July, Halloween, Thanksgiving, St. Patrick's Day, and Great Romances/Valentine's Day.

The Star Spangled Banner Project is the first of The History Channel's exciting new series "Save Our History," dedicated to raising awareness of America's historical artifacts, documents and locations in need of preservation. We're honored to be able to include Mrs. Clinton's unique perspective on this topic in our newest program.

The History Channel will air The Star Spangled Banner Project within days of the museum's deinstallation of the flag in late Fall 1998, or early Winter 1999.

Questions for the Star Spangled Banner Interview
Monday, July 13, 1998

The Museum is spending a lot of time and money to conserve the Star Spangled Banner. Why do you think it is so important to save our history?

What does the Star Spangled Banner mean to you?

What do you think the American flag stands for and represents?

Children come to the Museum everyday. What do you hope they'll take away from seeing the Star Spangled Banner?

Why do you think it is important to have a national anthem?



TO: Marsha Berry
FR: Steve Scully
RE: Monday's interview

With HRC's kick-off of the "SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURE" logo at the White House on Thursday and the event at James Madison's home in Virginia, C-SPAN has committed itself extensively to this project. That's why we will be at the Smithsonian Monday morning with the POTUS, and will be providing extensive coverage of the "Save America's Treasure" tour Monday afternoon through Thursday morning, including LIVE (pending the Congressional schedule) coverage from Seneca Falls, N.Y.

Our goal in sending a crew Monday afternoon through Wednesday is to show Mrs. Clinton on the road, talking to curators and the public about history, and showcasing the stops she has selected. We will then produce a video verté' journal of her tour, and give the C-SPAN audience a chance to have an up-close look at the "SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURE" tour.

On Sunday, July 19th @ 9:30 pm, we will air a 90 minute program: THE FIRST LADY & AMERICA'S TREASURES on C-SPAN. That program will include our Monday morning interview and the video we shoot on the road in Maryland, New Jersey, Massachusetts and New York. Mark Farkas will be our field producer with the C-SPAN crew, and I'll introduce you to him after our interview Monday. We are hoping to be able to hear some of the interaction Mrs. Clinton will be having with individuals along the tour, in order to learn more about the historic nature of these buildings, homes and sites. So we appreciate your help in giving us access during some of these stops.

The interview itself will focus primarily on what sparked this effort, why now, what it will accomplish, how it fits into the larger picture of the Clinton Administration agenda, and her own interest in history. I know the president is a big history buff, and I'm not sure about Chelsea, so there may also be something about her family and discussions on various topics they may have shared. (And with the upcoming 200th birthday of the White House, if time permits possibly something on that, as well.)

If you have any questions or want to reach me tonight or over the weekend, feel free to call me at (703) 690-9379. My pager is 1-800-759-8888 and my pin # is 1030987

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The New York Times229 WEST 43 STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036

From: Barbara Graustark
Deputy Editor,
Style Department

July 10, 1998

TO: Ms. Marsha Berry
Office of the First Lady
White House

Fax Number 202: 456-7805

RE: Patricia Leigh Brown bio for her meeting with First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

Patricia Leigh Brown was born in (b)(6) [0013]
The daughter of a furniture salesman and an anthropologist, she graduated from Vassar (class of '76) and has been a reporter at The New York Times for 12 years, and started writing about design through her interest in historic preservation. Patti worked at the National Trust as an intern and for a year at the Victorian Society in England, which fueled her interest in the preservation movement. This year - mere coincidence? - she wrote articles about two of the stops on the First Lady's trip: Newburgh, N.Y. (The First Lady is going to address the people of Newburgh from a crumbling A.J. Davis church) and the Mount, Edith Wharton's home in Lenox, Mass. She has written extensively about preservation efforts at the national parks, including the endangered Thomas Edison home. (see 3 attached articles).

Questions for the First Lady will include how she got interested in the subject (she grew up near Oak Park, home to many Frank Lloyd Wright sites. Are there any landmarks of her youth? Was she aware of historic buildings or did she have a personal attachment to any of them growing up?)

She is visiting a mixture of federal, state and privately-funded sites in dire need of preservation help. How do we pay for it? Is the President going to push Congress to appropriate more money.

And what more can be done to rejuvenate the inner cities, places like Newburgh, full of historic buildings.



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Article 20 of the citation list.

August 10, 1995, Thursday Late Edition - Final

Section: C Page: 1 Column: 1 Desk: Home Desk Length: 2190 words

America's Crumbling 'Parkitecture'

By PATRICIA LEIGH BROWN

IT is all a ruin now: the ballroom separated by french doors, the coffered ceilings, the flocked wallpaper, the parquet floors. Not so long ago, the officers' club at Fort Hancock on the New Jersey coast was a boisterous place where two-star generals dined in splendor and lieutenants and captains whirled their sweethearts on the dance floor.

To stand in this elegant wreckage, one of 19 abandoned Victorian mansions that once were the proud sentinels of New York Harbor, is to recognize the fragility of history. Fort Hancock was commissioned in 1895. But since the National Park Service took it over in 1972 as part of the Gateway National Recreation Area, time has not been kind to the Greek Revival mansions of Officers' Row or the fort's 193 other historic buildings. The magnificent officers' club chimney is now an osprey nest; the most frequent visitor is the wind.

As a budget-conscious Congress debates the fate of the country's 369 national parks, preservation specialists are worried that many of the 20,000 or so historic structures in the park service's care may deteriorate beyond repair. "The instinct for preservation has not been placed high on the National Park Service agenda," said Harvey H. Kaiser, an authority on park architecture. "These structures are a significant part of America's heritage, essential to the spirit of the parks."

These specialists and top managers in the park service say that the service is too overextended to preserve some of its great rustic lodges and also thousands of anonymous buildings -- entrance gates, museums, patrol cabins, fire towers -- often unseen by the public.

The deterioration of such "parkitecture" is "a manifest representation" of more general ills, said Roger G. Kennedy, the park service's director. National park visitation has soared from 180 million in 1980 to almost 270 million last year, with only a 20 percent increase in appropriations. Over the past two decades, Congress has established some 80 new parks, containing thousands of historic structures.

Partly as a result, the system renowned for its preservation ethic now faces a \$1.5 billion tab for long-neglected historical rehabilitation, said Randall J. Biallas, the park service's chief historical architect.

As Congress debates budget cuts, raising entrance fees, refiguring concessionaires' contracts and even park closings, the park service has reached a crossroads over what should be saved and who should bear the financial burden for the parks' historic patrimony. Contributions from the public are being increasingly sought in much the way that local public television stations raise money from viewers.

In Montana's Glacier National Park, a husband and wife are spearheading a movement to raise \$1.2 million to help rescue two National Historic Landmarks, the Sperry and Granite Park Chalets, dating back to the westward expansion that predated the creation of the national parks. But 321 additional historic buildings in the park are falling apart, Mr. Biallas said.

Where alpine meadows bloom, the Many Glacier Hotel on Swiftcurrent Lake is slowly eroding. Its pilings are rotten, the roof sways and many of the hotel's famous Swiss-style balconies are ignominiously propped up by iron trusses.

The price tag on the Many Glacier Hotel, which opened in 1915 as the stoic showpiece of the "American Alps," is estimated at around \$45 million, a figure that is "almost 50 percent of the entire U.S. National Park Service construction budget," said Dave Mihalic, Glacier's superintendent.

Mr. Kennedy, the park service's director, said: "Rot isn't sexy. Nobody likes finding the money to keep roofs repaired and walls up." But it begs a profound moral question, he added. "Do we want containers of our common experience, or do we want a landscape of rubble with no history?"

Americans may think of national parks as wilderness area, but well over half -- battlefields, monuments, ships, seashores, recreation areas, prehistoric archeological ruins -- revolve around cultural landmarks, which can be found not only in great western parks but also in urban areas. "The spirit of the park movement has been to embrace all aspects of the nation's heritage, which includes not only natural values but historic and cultural ones, too," said Michael McCloskey, the Sierra Club's chairman. "Now there is a question of how widely to spread that effort."

A tour of park decrepitude would include these buildings:

- * Hamilton Grange in Harlem. Mr. Kennedy calls the condition of the only home Alexander Hamilton ever owned "a national disgrace." It was closed to the public three years ago. Built in 1801-2, the buttery yellow wood-frame house has lathe exposed in the front hall and homeless people encamped by the front door. Congress has already appropriated \$1.5 million; an additional \$9.7 million is needed to move the house to St. Nicholas Park and restore it.

- * Ellis Island in New York Harbor. Despite the opening of the Museum of Immigration, paid for by \$180 million raised privately by the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, 30 buildings on the island's south side are moldering.

- * John Meriam House in Minuteman National Historic Park, Concord, Mass. This two-story saltbox house, circa 1705, was present at the fighting that opened the American Revolution. Restoration costs are estimated at \$1.25 million.

- * Edison National Historic Site in West Orange, N.J. Structural deterioration of historic laboratory buildings are threatening priceless archival material related to Thomas Edison, including notebooks and models. Restoration and construction are estimated at \$15 million.

The park service is losing "hundreds of historic structures each year" to what Stephen B. Van Campen, the chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee for the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, calls "benign neglect." Since the park service established the 72,000-acre recreation area on both sides of the Delaware in 1978, Mr. Van Campen estimates that nearly a quarter of its 125 historic 18th- and 19th-century farmhouses, including five built by his ancestors,

have fallen to the ground.

In 1988, Mr. Van Campen led his citizens' committee, created by Congress, to rescue the landmarks. The group moved rangers into the abandoned structures on the premise that an occupied house has a better chance of survival than an empty one. Since then, a yearly Congressional allocation of \$400,000, for which his group campaigned, was added to the park's budget to save all but two of the surviving 93 houses.

Mr. Van Campen said that unless there is a specific Congressional directive, park managers will continue to use general operating money at their discretion, for anything from repaving parking lots to replacing stream vegetation. "At the Delaware Water Gap, we drew a line in the sand," he said. "But the historic fabric of America is disappearing quietly but steadily."

Mr. Biallas, the park service's chief historical architect, concurs. "For years and years, virtually no money went into historic structures" at the Delaware Water Gap, he said. "There has been a bias both pro- and anti-historic structures," depending on the park.

There have been triumphs. Over the past 10 years, the park service, with additional money from concessionaires who own or operate lodges and tourist services, has spent roughly \$50 million rehabilitating some of America's most glorious rustic lodges, all revenue-producing. Among them are the newly reconstructed Crater Lake Lodge in Oregon, the Old Faithful Inn in Yellowstone National Park, the El Tovar at the Grand Canyon and the newly restored Lake McDonald Lodge at Glacier.

In these soaring log interiors, conversation goes something like this:

"Where's the ladies' room?"

"Seven trees to the right."

Yet behind these showcase structures "created in nature's image," in the words of Mr. Kaiser, the author of "Landmarks in the Landscape, an architectural history of the western parks to be published by David R. Godine, are literally thousands of buildings that produce no income. At Glacier, for instance, a lone back-country ranger cabin, circa 1932, sits on a trail just east of the Continental Divide. Newspaper has been tucked between its splintered logs -- in vain -- to keep out the wind. Its corners give the appearance of having been gnawed by a gigantic beaver.

There are matches on the windowsill and kindling in the stove. An old diary records winter visitors, including bull elk with five points on each antler. "Everyone writes about the weather," one ranger lamented. "How come no one oils the hinges?"

HISTORIC buildings can help enhance man's appreciation for wild places, said Robin W. Winks, a Yale historian who has twice served as the National Park Advisory Board's chairman. Like anthills and beaver dams, man's creations show how an organism adapts to its environment. "Visitors need to carry away the understanding that human beings are part of the natural landscape, too," Professor Winks said. "However, that doesn't mean every corral and outhouse needs to be protected."

To some degree, the park service has inherited its current confusion, accumulating huge numbers of structures amid a torrent of conflicting forces ever since its founding in 1916.

In 1933, Franklin Delano Roosevelt put all battlefields (formerly under the War Department), Indian ruins, parkways and monuments -- "everything that had to do with the nation's history," said Alfred Runte, a historian and author -- under park service purview. During the Depression, the Civilian Conservation Corps erected more support structures, museums and visitors' centers, and in the 1960's and 70's Congress created a network of urban national recreation areas from state parks, obsolete military encampments and decrepit buildings to "bring the parks to the people," in the catch phrase of the time.

But the thousands of newly acquired historic buildings "became overwhelming," said Hugh C. Miller, who was the park service's chief architect for 28 years until retiring in 1988. The problem was exacerbated by the aging process, as more park buildings become historically significant, and an institutional reluctance to "talk about money," he added.

Critics contend that the park service has overreached its definition of "historic." Representative Joel Hefley, Republican of Colorado, has sponsored a bill that would direct the Interior Department to review all parks to determine which ones are "nationally significant." He cites the example of Snee Farm, near Charleston, S.C., which became a National Historic Site in 1988. The house was thought to be an original 18th-century house belonging to Charles Pinckney, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Subsequent research revealed it to be 100 years newer and at least two owners removed from Pinckney.

"Does it need to be in the national park system?" Mr. Hefley said.

Mr. Runte, the historian, said: "Quaint little houses built in the 1930's are considered historic structures. They're not historic. They're just old."

On a tiny spit of pristine New Jersey shore, the neglected historic buildings of Fort Hancock are a windswept microcosm of the preservation problem. Since 1972, the park service has spent roughly \$18 million on new sand, \$17 million on new beach centers, and roughly \$500,000 on the 212 historic buildings. To properly restore them, including the grand mansions of Officers' Row, will take roughly \$140 million.

Mr. Biallas, the park service architect, said, "It was up to us to find a way to manage it," using either Government money or a more creative approach.

Walking under flaking tin ceilings, Skip Cole, Gateway's superintendent, wonders if it's not too late: "If they had been maintained, there would have been a lot more possibilities here."

At Glacier, a number of options are being considered, including a surcharge on goods and services, to raise money to rehabilitate the park's historic structures. Increasing entrance fees, the subject of legislation pending in Congress, is another potential avenue. But a favorite buzzword is "public-private partnership."

Those concerned with parks are looking to new models, like the public trust being proposed for the Presidio, the former military base in San Francisco. It would transfer administrative authority for the Presidio from the park service to an independent governing body. The trust would take on the administration of restoring and leasing the property, using the money generated to pay for the park's upkeep.

"It would institutionalize the expertise we don't have," Mr. Biallas said. "It would

also protect the historic buildings and get them off the Federal dole."

Ardent preservationists agree that such innovations are necessary. "Not everything identified as historic will be able to be saved," said Edward M. Norton, the vice president for public policy at the National Trust for Historic Preservation in Washington. "It's not going to be an easy job. But the point is, we're out of money, and now we're going to have to think."

Images: Photos: "Gateway National Park" -- An array of decay: neglected Victorian mansions, above and right, at Fort Hancock on the New Jersey coast. Restoring 212 structures could cost \$140 million. (Photographs by Fred R. Conrad/The New York Times); **"Glacier National Park"** -- Endangered species: rotting ranger cabin, above. The Many Glacier Hotel, right, one of the park system's great rustic lodges, needs a \$45 million overhaul. (Photographs by Jim Wilson/The New York Times) (pg. C1); The newly restored Lake McDonald Lodge in Glacier National Park, above, and the decaying officers' club at Fort Hancock, right. (Jim Wilson/The New York Times); Less-than-certain futures: Hamilton Grange in Harlem, left; Presidio officers' club in San Francisco, center, and dormitory on Ellis Island. (Patrick Guthrie/National Park Service) (pg. C6)

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Itinerary and Map

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**Notional Schedule for the Millennium Council's
"Save America's Treasures" Tour
Monday, July 13 - Thursday, July , 1998
Draft #14**

Monday, July 13, 1998

PLEASE SEE ACTUAL SCHEDULE FOR UPDATED MONDAY JULY 13

8:00 am-	STAR SPANGLED BANNER EVENT w/POTUS
9:00 am	American History Musuem
	Format:
	-Funding announcement
9:10 am	DEPART via Presidential motorcade en route The White House [drive time: 10 minutes]
9:20 am	ARRIVE The White House
9:25 am-	DOWN TIME
11:50 am	
11:55 pm	DEPART via motorcade en route Baltimore
12:55 pm	ARRIVE Francis Scott Key Monument
1:00 pm	FRANCIS SCOTT KEY MONUMENT EVENT
1:45 pm	Baltimore, MD
1:50 pm	DEPART via motorcade en route Ft. McHenry [drive time: 20 minutes]
2:10 pm-	PRESS BRIEFING
3:40 pm	Ft. McHenry
3:45 pm	DEPART Ft. McHenry via motorcade en route train station [drive time: tbd]
4:00 pm	ARRIVE train station
4:36 pm	DEPART via train en route Newark, NJ [travel time: 2 hours 9 minutes]

6:45 pm **ARRIVE** Newark, NJ

7:00 pm **DEPART** Newark Train Station via tbd en route Short Hills, NJ
[drive time: 20 minutes]

7:20 pm **ARRIVE** Short Hills Hilton

OPTION:

8:00 pm **DINNER** w/Millennium Committee & other guests
Short Hills Hilton

RON Short Hills Hilton
 Short Hills, NJ

Tuesday, July 14, 1998

7:05 am **DEPART** Short Hills Hilton via motorcade en route Thomas Edison
Invention Factory
[drive time: 20 minutes]

7:25 am **ARRIVE** Thomas Edison Invention Factory

7:30 am- **TOUR W/MARIA SHRIVER**
8:00 am Thomas Edison Invention Factory

9:00 am- **THOMAS EDISON INVENTION FACTORY EVENT**
10:30 am W. Orange, NJ

Format:
-Tour of 2nd and 3rd floors to demonstrate needs
-tour of library, machine shop, chemistry lab
-event with children and an interactive/futuristic component
-possible funding announcement

10:40 am **DEPART** via bus en route Newburgh, NY
[drive time: 1 hour 10 minutes]

11:50 am **ARRIVE** Newburgh, NY

11:55 am **TOUR** Washington's Headquarters
12:15 pm

12:20 pm **DEPART** via bus en route Lander Street
[drive time: 5 minutes]

12:25 pm **ARRIVE** Lander Street

12:30 pm- **WALKING TOUR** to showcase community development
12:55 pm Lander Street

1:00 pm- **REMARKS TO THE COMMUNITY**
1:45 pm Dutch Reformed Church, Newburgh, NY

1:50 pm **DEPART** via bus en route Pittsfield, MA
[drive time: 2 hours]

3:50 pm **ARRIVE** Pittsfield, MA

4:00 pm- **COLONIAL THEATER EVENT**
5:30 pm **Format:**
 -Tour paint store/theater
 -remarks to community on the street outside the theater

5:35 pm **DEPART** via bus en route The Mount - Edith Wharton Residence
[drive time: 15 minutes]

5:50 pm **ARRIVE** The Mount - Edith Wharton Residence

5:55 pm- **TOUR/PHOTO OPS**
6:30 pm Edith Wharton

6:30 pm- **RECEPTION**
7:00 pm The Mount - Edith Wharton Residence
 Lenox, MA

7:05 pm **DEPART** via bus en route Albany, NY
[drive time: 1 hour]

8:05 pm **ARRIVE** Albany, NY

RON Desmond Hotel
 Albany, NY

Wednesday, July 15, 1998

9:00 am **DEPART** via bus en route Troy, NY
[drive time 20 minutes]

9:20 am **ARRIVE** Troy, NY
9:30 am- **KATE MULLANY HOUSE VISIT**
10:30 am
Format:
-Present the National Historic Preservation Site Plaque

10:45 am **DEPART** via bus en route Auburn, NY
[drive time: 3 hours]

1:45 pm **ARRIVE** Auburn, NY

1:50 pm- **TOUR WILLIAM H. SEWARD HOUSE**
2:05 pm William H. Seward House

2:10 pm- **DEPART** Seward House via bus en route Tubman House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

2:15 pm **ARRIVE** Harriet Tubman House

2:20 pm **PHOTO OP** in Harriet Tubman Home
2:25 pm

2:30 pm- **REMARKS** at Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged and Infirmed
3:00 pm

3:05 pm **DEPART** via bus en route Victor, NY
[drive time: 1 hour]

4:05 pm **ARRIVE** Victor, NY

4:10 pm- **GANONDAGAN STATE HISTORIC SITE EVENT**
5:10 pm Victor, NY
Format:
-Roundtable discussion with clan mothers
-cultural presentation

5:15 pm **DEPART** via bus en route Waterloo, NY
[drive time: tbd]

6:00 pm- **M'CLINTOCK HOUSE EVENT**
6:45 pm
Format:

-tour
-Girl Scout Badge Announcement

7:00 pm-[T] **DROP -BY** Women's Rights Convention Decendants Reception

7:20 pm Park Visitor's Center

RON Seneca Falls area, hotel tbd

Thursday, July 16, 1998

10:00 am **REMARKS** to 150th Anniversary of the Women's Rights Convention

11:30 am Mynderse Academy High School Football Field

11:45 am- [T] **RECEPTION** w/Women's Rights Convention

12:15 pm location tbd

12:30 pm- **CLOSING LUNCHEON** w/Millennium Committee

2:00 pm Site tbd

5:00 pm [t] **HINCHEY RECEPTION**

Ithaca, NY



WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL

"Save America's Treasures Tour" with First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

FOLLOW THE FIRST LADY

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton is touring historic sites between Washington, D.C. and New York. Follow her trip through daily updates to this site.

July 13

Washington, D.C.
Baltimore, MD
(Francis Scott Key Monument)
Baltimore, MD
(Fort McHenry)

July 14

West Orange, NJ
Newburgh, NY
Pittsfield, MA
Lenox, MA

July 15

Troy, NY
Auburn, NY
Victor, NY
Waterloo, NY

July 16

Seneca Falls, NY



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**White House Millennium Council
SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES TOUR
Condensed Site Description and Itinerary
July 13 - 16, 1998**

JULY 13

Star-Spangled Banner, National Museum of American History

Washington, D.C.

President Clinton joins Mrs. Clinton in highlighting the extensive preservation needs of the original Star-Spangled Banner which flew over Ft. McHenry on the night of September 13-14, 1814 and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the poem which became our national anthem. The 30' by 34' flag (originally 30' by 42') was commissioned by the War Department and made by Mrs. Mary Pickersgill of Baltimore in 1813.

Francis Scott Key Monument

Baltimore, MD

Mrs. Clinton will use the "monumental city" to highlight the need to "Save Outdoor Sculpture!" - an initiative of Heritage Preservation. The Key Monument represents Francis Scott Key handing the manuscript of his poem to Columbia, the symbol of our nation. The monument will be restored and preserved through new grants and a partnership between the City Parks and Recreation Department and a neighborhood group.

JULY 14

Edison National Historic Site/Invention Factory

West Orange, New Jersey

Over half of Edison's 1,093 patents were earned from the forty-four years Edison spent at this location. Among the products developed here were the motion picture camera, the nickel-iron-alkaline battery, and the disc phonograph. Over 400,000 artifacts and 5 million pages of paper are housed here, including Edison's lab notes and letters but they are at serious risk of deterioration. With the help of many friends, such as the National Park Foundation, a new visitors center is being planned so that these valuable artifacts can be stored properly in a climate-controlled setting.

East End Historic District and Washington's Headquarters State Historic Site

Newburgh, New York

Washington's Headquarters, established in 1850, is the first-ever public historic site in the country. Public preservation in the United States, therefore, will celebrate its 150th anniversary in the year 2000. Washington's headquarters is part of the East End Historic District which was recognized on the National Trust for Historic Preservation's ----- Eleven Most Endangered list in 1996. In this district, historic buildings have been adapted for use as public housing. The First Lady speaks at the Dutch Reformed Church, built in 1835-37 by renowned architect

Andrew Jackson Davis, and now owned by the city.

The Colonial Theater

Pittsfield, Massachusetts

Built in 1903, this structure is one of the finest examples of legitimate theater architecture in America. Entertainers who have appeared at this ornate theater include John and Ethel Barrymore, Sara Bernhardt, John Philip Sousa, and Sergei Rachmaninoff. A paint store was built within the theater in 1950 in such a way as to protect the objects and decor of the theater until an appropriate restoration and reuse plan could be implemented.

The Mount - Home of Edith Wharton

Lenox, MA

Edith Wharton, the famous novelist, was first renowned as the co-author of the best-selling *Decorations of Houses*. She designed this home according to her ideas which valued balance, symmetry, and suitability in reaction to the Victorian style and the excesses of the Gilded Age. This is one of the five percent of National Historic Landmarks dedicated to a woman.

JULY 15

Kate Mullany House

Troy, New York

This brick duplex was the home of one of America's first female labor leaders. Kate Mullany, an Irish immigrant and young laundry worker, organized an all-female union in the 1860s. The Collar Laundry Union successfully negotiated higher wages for the laundry workers, earning almost parity with men's wages. The house will receive its National Historic Landmark plaque.

Harriet Tubman Home

Auburn, New York

Harriet Tubman lived in this area for roughly thirty years after assisting over 300 slaves escape on the Underground Railroad. For those nineteen dangerous trips, Tubman was known as "the Moses of her people." The site, including Tubman's last home, represents some of the very few documented, tangible links to Harriet Tubman that exist.

Ganondagan State Historic Site

Victor, New York

This site is the only state historic site in New York dedicated to New York's Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) heritage. The site features a rebuilt longhouse and is the burial place of one of the most important figures in Iroquois history, Jikohnsaseh, known as the Mother of Nations. With more support, the educational center can be expanded to properly display Iroquois artifacts, house relevant historical documents, and provide an appropriate setting to instruct Native Americans and visitors about the richness of the Iroquois traditions.

M'Clintock House/Women's Rights National Historical Park

Waterloo, New York

The "Declaration of Sentiments," the now famous women's rights pronouncement penned in 1848 by such notable women as Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Mary Ann M'Clintock, came to fruition at this house. The creation of this document was a critical step in the fight for legal, political and educational rights for women in America. Although the exterior of this historical house has been renovated, the interior needs restoration to properly display and interpret the important events that transpired here.

JULY 16

Remarks to the 150th Anniversary of the Women's Rights Convention

Seneca Falls, New York

In 1848, over one hundred women and men gathered in Seneca Falls, now the home of the Women's Rights National Historical Park, to proclaim the equality of the genders in their famous treatise "The Declaration of Sentiments." Several of the buildings in this park are in need of restoration to properly protect the story of equality they have to convey to future generations.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: ELLEN McCULLOCH-LOVELL, Deputy Assistant to the President and
Advisory to the First Lady on the Millennium

SUBJECT: Background Information for Treasures Tour

The White House Millennium Council

August 15, 1997, at the National Archives, you and the President created the White House Millennium Council -- to set some themes, engage the federal agencies and invite all Americans to participate in meaningful activities through the year 2000. The overall theme of the White House millennium activities is "Honor the past; Imagine the future." You and the President are inviting states, communities, non-profit organizations, federal agencies, and all citizens to participate in activities that strengthen our democracy, improve communities, and give lasting gifts to the future. The President has asked governors, mayors and other elected officials to involve citizens in marking the Millennium; many cities and towns are creating "Year 2000" committees to plan events. The Council is working to engage federal agencies in creating millennium projects consistent with their missions.

Millennium Evenings

Millennium Evenings at the White House are a series of lectures and cultural showcases hosted by you and the President that highlight creativity and inventiveness through our ideas, art and scientific discoveries. The lectures are accessible to the public via satellite broadcast and cybercast over the Internet. Groups with access to satellite dishes are encouraged to develop their own gatherings around the Evenings and send e-mail questions to the White House. Guest speakers so far have included American historian Bernard Bailyn, physicist Stephen Hawking and Poets Laureate Robert Pinsky, Robert Hass and Rita Dove. Millennium Evenings are announced in advance on our web site: www.whitehouse.gov/Initiatives/Millennium.

The National Endowment for the Humanities and Sun Microsystems, Inc. are co-sponsors of the White House Millennium Evenings. The Millennium Evening with Bernard Bailyn, which was held on February 11, marked the first ever cybercast from the East Room of the White House. State Humanities Councils and many community colleges have taken the lead in organizing downlink sites. We have had nearly 200 sites per event which have organized watch parties for the Millennium Evenings.

Millennium Communities

The White House Millennium Council is working with the U.S. Conference of Mayors (in consultation with the National Association of Counties) to develop criteria for designating *Millennium Communities*. By recognizing communities which are celebrating the millennium in ways which honor the past and imagine the future, the Council will serve as a catalyst, helping communities to galvanize support for and participation in meaningful activities. Communities will be encouraged to restore, protect or enhance a place of importance; to identify an opportunity which the next century holds for its members and make concrete plans to realize that opportunity; and, to sponsor a celebration at the turn of the new year which strives to involve all Americans in a collective experience with other communities across the country. The President articulated these three points during a video conference with the U.S. Conference of Mayors at their annual meeting in mid-June. The Council has conducted a survey of the activities being undertaken by a sampling of cities. With the U.S. Conference of Mayors, we will continue to collect and make available this information as a resource for communities. We anticipate the creation of a web site which will provide a means for successes to be shared, ideas voiced, questions posed and problems solved. *Millennium Communities* will effect a national alliance of distant neighbors as Americans rediscover and reaffirm our common identity in a new and different time.

White House Millennium Council Logo

Last Thursday, July 9, you unveiled the White House Millennium Logo. It ("Millennium Logo") was designed and created to identify national projects that carry out the Millennium Council's goals of stimulating activities and projects at the national and local levels to mark the new millennium in meaningful ways. The design firm of Carbone/Smolan of New York was selected with the assistance from the American Institute of Graphic Arts to design the official logo. The White House Millennium Council will designate national partners that are sponsoring national millennium projects in association with the Council. Millennium Council Partners will consist of three types of entities: national non-profit organizations, federal agencies, and intergovernmental agencies and associations. National non-profit organizations are selected by the White House Millennium Council based on the partners' national reach and ability to carry out national projects in accordance with Millennium Council objectives. Millennium Partners may in turn designate other partners which are supporting the national projects, and use the logo to identify those additional partners. For example, the National Trust for Historic Preservation is the Millennium Council's nonprofit partner in a national program called Save America's Treasures. The National Trust for Historic Preservation, in turn works with the National Park Foundation and Heritage Preservation as its partners.

Save America's Treasures

The President has proposed \$50 million in each of the next two fiscal years to stimulate a national effort to Save America's Treasures. The FY '99 budget also includes increases for our national cultural agencies and institutions and for preservation needs at the National Archives. The fund would be administered through the Department of Interior. Half would be allocated for

the most urgent preservation projects of regional and national significance, identified by the federal agencies and institutions. Half would go to the states, through the Divisions of Historic Preservation. (Each State Historic Preservation Officer is appointed by the Governor, and the Divisions would consult with state museum, library, arts and humanities experts to identify the state's most urgent preservation priorities.) There will also be a parallel private effort, to raise money from corporations, foundations and individuals. The National Trust for Historic Preservation will provide support for a high-level advisory committee that will direct funds to the urgent preservation needs identified at the national level and by the states.

Our federal partners in this initiative are the National Park Service, the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Archives, the Institute for Museum and Library Services, and the Smithsonian Institution. The National Trust for Historic Preservation has designated the National Park Foundation and Heritage Preservation as its partners.

The Millennium Committee to Save America's Treasures

On May 4, 1998, the National Trust, under Dick Moe's leadership, announced the beginning of a new national advisory committee to save America's treasures. Individuals, foundations and corporations were invited to serve on this committee of which you are the Honorary Chair. The purpose of this group of prominent individuals is to advise the private efforts to preserve important sites and artifacts; to help match private resources to urgent preservation projects; and to assist in a public education program to inform Americans about the need to conserve the things that tell our nation's stories. This trip marks the first gathering of the Millennium Committee since the announcement and luncheon held at the White House 2 ½ months ago.

The National Trust has recently appointed a director of the Millennium program to Save America's Treasures, T.C. Benson. T.C. Benson and her staff will administer the private side of this preservation initiative. Both T.C. and her deputy, Sara Karrer are traveling on the Treasures Tour.

Twenty-two of the Millennium Committee members will be traveling with you on the tour. Please see the participants list for a schedule of who is accompanying you day to day.

Legislation

\$1 Millennium Council budget

In his FY99 budget, the President included \$1 million in the Labor/HHS, Education appropriations bill -- the Department of Education's administrative budget. The Senate has not yet taken action on this bill and the House Committee kept the \$1 million in their mark.

\$50 million Millennium Fund

Also in his FY99 budget, the President proposed \$50 million over the next two fiscal years in the Interior appropriations bill. The House and Senate have taken action through Full Committee on the Interior Appropriations bill.

House Action: House sub-committee on Interior Appropriations -- marked Tuesday 6/16. They did not include any funding for our program, but Congressman Dicks, Congressman Moran and Congressman Skaggs spoke well of the program, and Chairman Regula noted he wanted to help as the process moves forward. The House Appropriations Full committee -- meeting was 6/25. Congressman Dicks was able to get supportive Report Language in the bill and urged that the funding get worked out during conference.

The bill won't go to the floor until after the July 4th recess.

Senate Action: The sub-committee for Interior Appropriations marked up on Tuesday, June 23rd. \$10M was included for our program and \$3 million for the Star-Spangled Banner project. Senator Bumpers and Senator Leahy worked with Chairman Gorton to get this money in. There were no negative comments made about the program at the mark-up.

The bill won't go to the floor until after the July 4th recess.



WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM COUNCIL

**"Save America's Treasures Tour"
with First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton**

"By giving our own gifts to the future, we can make sure that when the new millennium finally comes, we won't just be celebrating a new year; we will be celebrating the enduring strength of our democracy, the renewal of our sense of citizenship, and the full flowering of the American mind and spirit."

-- First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton unveils the Millennium Council Logo.

President Clinton proposed a Millennium Fund to Save America's Treasures that would be dedicated to the historic preservation of those aspects of our shared heritage -- from the flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to write the Star Spangled Banner to the historic home of Harriet Tubman -- which define our nation and transcend the generations. To show her support for this fund, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will be visiting historic sites from Washington, D.C. to Seneca Falls, N.Y. from July 13th - July 16th, 1998.

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Q & A

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR THE SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES TOUR

Q: How did this tour come about?

A: Last summer the President and I created the White House Millennium Council to begin stimulating activities around the country to mark the coming millennium in meaningful ways. We invited all Americans to "honor the past and imagine the future," and to join together to build a positive future for the nation. As we discussed our plans with historians, creative people, state and local officials and federal agencies, we became more and more aware of the need for Americans to understand our heritage and to take our values and history with us into the next millennium. If we are to imagine a positive future, then we need to preserve our American memories and the important people, events, and sites that represent those memories.

There are a number of federal programs that support preservation of historic sites, artifacts, art and papers. But the President and I thought it important to make a special effort as we approach the millennium to make sure that our significant sites and objects survive. We launched a national millennium program called Save America's Treasures. It is a public-private partnership, as are most preservation projects in the United States. The President has proposed \$50M in his FY99 budget for a Save America's Treasures fund in the Department of the Interior to address our most urgent needs and stimulate private participation. The National Trust for Historic Preservation has organized a new Millennium Committee to Save America's Treasures to match private resources to pressing preservation projects.

Our research had turned up some fascinating examples of historic sites and objects and their preservation needs. A while ago the White House Millennium Council proposed a series of visits to these places, to bring attention to some of our pressing preservation needs, to raise public awareness of the importance of saving our history to inform our future, and to spur people to action.

I was delighted to accept the Millennium Council's invitation to travel to these sites and bring attention to the variety of American stories.

Q: How did you choose the sites?

A: The President announced the Save America's Treasures program in his State of the Union address in January, pointing to the need to protect the Star-Spangled Banner at the National Museum of American History, and inviting Americans to save our treasures for the ages. Several donors have responded to this call and we wanted to recognize them, and the Smithsonian Institution's flag project. Also, I will address the 150th Anniversary of the Women's Rights Convention on July 16th at the Women's Rights National Historic Park in Seneca Falls, NY -- another site with considerable preservation challenges. The Millennium Council looked for a variety of historic sites and stories in between Washington, DC and Seneca Falls, and selected the visits along the way. Each stop tells a different story -- from the importance of our outdoor

sculptures at the Francis Scott Key Monument in Baltimore, to the story of American innovation at the Thomas Edison Invention Factory in West Orange, New Jersey. I will be seeing the oldest state historic site in the country when I visit George Washington's Revolutionary War Headquarters in Newburgh, and will present a National Historic Site plaque at the Kate Mullany house in Troy, home of an early woman labor leader. At some sites, I will have the pleasure of recognizing some private donors who have already come forward to help save America's treasures.

Q: There is a list of "101 Examples of America's Treasures at Risk" that the National Trust compiled. How do sites or artifacts get on the list?

A: There is no official list of places or things that will receive government or private funding as part of the Save America's Treasures program. The National Trust compiled those examples to illustrate the need and the variety of structures, art, artifacts and documents that need attention. There are hundreds, if not thousands, more examples in states and communities all over America. We hope that people will get interested in identifying and protecting the treasures that mean the most to them -- whether it is the war monument in the town green, the rare books in the library, or the family letters in the attic.

Q: How are you getting to these twelve sights over four days?

A: A variety of conveyances - car, train, and bus. After we leave the Thomas Edison Invention Factory, the most practical way to reach the sites is by bus. I am really looking forward to visiting some smaller towns and historic places which I haven't seen before.

Q: Who is traveling with you?

A: I will be traveling with about a dozen of the members of the National Trust's Millennium Committee to Save America's Treasures, on which I serve as Honorary Chair. Also on the tour will be the director of the White House Millennium Council, Ellen McCulloch-Lovell.

Q: Who is paying for the tour?

A: The White House Millennium Council is supporting the tour as part of our national millennium initiative to Save America's Treasures and to raise public awareness of the nation's historic sites and artifacts.

[The National Trust's committee members are paying their own expenses. White House staff are expenses are covered by the White House travel budget and Millennium Council staff are paid for by the Council's budget. Events at each site are supported by the Council, local governments and sponsors.]

Q: Doesn't government already support historic preservation? What more is needed?

A: Yes, a number of government agencies are involved in different aspects of protecting our heritage. For example, the National Endowment for the Humanities gives between \$3-4 million

in grants a year to preserve rare and brittle books in libraries and archives. The National Archives preserves many important papers and records and is embarking on a \$4 million, federally-funded project to re-encase the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. The National Endowment for the Arts gives grants up to \$4 million a year to conserve painting, murals and film and recording archives. Of course the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution are great repositories of our history and cultural heritage, stewards of millions of artifacts. The National Gallery is active in protecting its collections. The Department of Interior has a major responsibility in supporting our national parks, the majority of which are historic sites. It also runs the grants program to the State Historic Preservation Offices in each state. Other agencies play important roles as well - the Department of Defense protects many of our national icons, such as the USS Constitution. {There is no overall figure available for how much the federal government dedicates to preservation.}

Despite all these worthy programs and the many private organizations devoted to protecting our heritage, there is a great backlog of need. Each of the sites I will visit with the White House Millennium Council tells a different preservation story. And there are many more. I understand that the World War I Monument in Kansas City needs extensive renovation at a cost of about \$60 million. And at Gettysburg Battlefield, a national park revered by the nation, the monuments that commemorate the battles and the heroes, are in need of repair. We total figure that quantifies the need, but every day we hear about the deterioration of our heritage - whether it is the buildings on the south side of Ellis Island, or the pre-historic structures of Mesa Verde in Colorado, or the beautiful adobe churches of New Mexico.

Q: Given that need, what can you do with only \$50 million in federal funds, if Congress agrees to it?

A: The amount requested in the President's budget will help with three important objectives: it will actually preserve some significant sites and objects; it will make more Americans aware of the need to Save America's Treasures; and it will stimulate more private contributions for projects large and small all over the country.

Q: How much private funding has already been stimulated?

A: At least \$25 million that I know of, and I am confident the National Trust and the new Save America's Treasures Committee will be active in finding more private resources.

Q: How do private donors get interested in projects?

A: Individuals are hearing about projects through the National Trust for Historic Preservation and its partners in Save America's Treasures, the National Park Foundation and Heritage Preservation. Many examples of treasures at risk are beginning to appear in the media. The tour itself is on the White House and Millennium Council's websites at www.whitehouse.gov.

Individuals, foundations and corporations wanting to know more about saving America's treasures should contact the National Trust at 202-588-6202.

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Participants

Divider Title: _____

Participants

Star-Spangled Banner

site experts: Secretary I. Michael Heyman, Smithsonian Institution
Spencer Crew, Director, National Museum of American History

participating in the program:
Ralph Lauren, Polo Ralph Lauren Company
Rebecca Rimel, President and CEO, The Pew Charitable Trusts
Denyce Graves, soloist

attending the event:
Byron L. Dorgan, Senator, ND
Jim Moran, Congressman, VA
Norman Mineta, Former Congressman, CA
Marion Barry, Mayor of D.C.
Charlene Drew Jarvis, Chairman Pro Tempore, D.C. Council

Francis Scott Key Memorial

experts en route to Baltimore: Susan Nichols, Director, Save Outdoor Sculpture!
Rodney Little, State Historic Preservation Officer, Maryland

Bill Ivey, Director, National Endowment for the Arts
Inge-Lise Eckerman, Executive Director, Save Outdoor Sculpture! and Chairman, Heritage Preservation Board
Tom Sands, Regional Senior Vice President, Target Stores
Larry Reger, President and CEO, Heritage Foundation
Paris Glendening, Governor of Maryland
Paul S. Sarbanes, Senator, MD
Elijah E. Cummings, Congressman, MD
Kurt L. Schmoke, Mayor, City of Baltimore

Fort McHenry Roundtable

experts: Dick Moe, President, National Trust for Historic Preservation
Mary Kelley, Professor of History, Dartmouth College

site expert: Kayci Cook, Superintendent, Fort McHenry

Ellen Lovell, Millenium Project

Edison Historic Site

experts en route to West Orange: Bernard Carlson, Edison biographer and Associate Professor, University of Virginia

site expert: Maryanne Gerbauckas, Superintendent, Edison National Historic Site

Dick Moe, President, National Trust for Historic Preservation
Robert Stanton, Director, National Park Service
Marie Rust, Northeast Regional Director, National Park Service
Jack Welch, Chairman and CEO, General Electric
Lizabeth Sloane, Great granddaughter of Thomas Edison
Board Members of National Park Foundation
Carol Wilner, AT&T
Mary McMannis, Lucent Technologies
John McKeon, Mayor, West Orange, NJ

Newburgh

experts en route to Newburgh: Winthrop Aldrich, Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation, NY
Peter Smith, Architect

site experts: Arnold Moss, President, Hudson Valley Housing Associates
Tom Hughes, Historic Site Manager, Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh

Bob Binnewies, Executive Director, Palisades Interstate Park Commission
Richard Duque, Minister Plenipotentiary, Consul General of France in New York
Allison Lee, CEO, Kingston Newburgh Enterprise Community
Nancy Abraham
Maurice Hinchley, Congressman, NY
Audrey Carey, Mayor, Newburgh, NY
Harry Porr, City Manager, Newburgh, NY

Colonial Theater, Pittsfield

experts en route to Pittsfield: Judith McDonough, Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission
Glenn Russo, Community Development Specialist, City of Pittsfield, MA

site experts: Stephen Miller, "caretaker"/owner, Colonial Theater
Bob Boland, President, Friends of the Colonial Theater

Jerry Doyle, Mayor, Pittsfield, MA
John Olver, Congressman, MA

Edith Wharton Residence

site experts: Stephanie Copeland, President, Edith Wharton Restoration
Tina Packer, Artistic Director, Shakespeare & Company

Jonas Dovydenas, Chairman of the Board, Edith Wharton
Joseph Kellogg, Town Manager, Lenox, MA
Smitty Pignatelli, Chair of the Board of Selectmen, Lenox, MA

Kate Mullany House, NY

expert en route to Troy: Rachael Bliven, Interpretive Program Coordinator, Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor
Commission

site expert: Bill Bolger, National Historic Landmarks Program Manager for the Northeast Region, National Park Service

Josephine Sano, Albany Central Labor Council

Kate Mullany, actress

Michael R. McNulty, Congressman, NY

Mark Pattison, Mayor, Troy, NY

Joe Bruno, State Senator

Harriet Tubman Home/Seward House

experts en route to Auburn: James Horton, Benjamin Banneker Professor of American Studies and History, George Washington University; Director, Afro-American Communities Project, National Museum of American History
Lois Horton, Professor of Sociology, George Mason University

site experts: Betty May Lewis, Curator, William Seward House
Reverend Paul Carter, Director and Resident Manager, Historic Harriet Tubman Home

Ralph Standbrook, Chair of the County Legislature

Ganondagan State Historic Site

experts en route to Victor: Peter Jemison, Site Manager, Ganondagan State Historic Site
Sally Roesch Wagner, writer/educator (women's studies)

site experts: Peter Jemison, Site Manager, Ganondagan State Historic Site
6-8 Clan Mothers from tribes of the Confederacy of the Six Nations

M'Clintock House

experts en route to Seneca: Maryellen Snyder, Chief of Interpretation and Visitors Services Women's Rights National Historical Park
Sally Roesch Wagner, writer/educator (women's studies)

Robert Stanton, Director, National Park Service

Marie Rust, Northeast Regional Director, National Park Service

Josie Fernandez, Superintendent, Women's Rights National Historical Park

Elinor Johnstone Ferdon, National President, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.

Seneca Falls

George E. Pataki, Governor, NY

Daniel P. Moynihan, Senator, NY

Louise McIntosh Slaughter, Congresswoman, NY

Millennium Committee Participants

MONDAY

Bitsey Folger
Julie Holdren
Donna McLarty
Bill Ferris
Dick Moe
Alexander Smith (M, T)
Susan Walter (M, T)
Daniel Thorne (M, T, W)
Claudine Bacher
Inge-Lise L. Eckmann
Alice Kandell
Catherine Kangas
Deborah Marrow
Naomi Waletsky

TUESDAY

Hillary Ballon
David Rose
William Scheffler (Newburgh)
Nancy Campbell (T, W)
Ann Sheffer (T, W)
Lucy Waletsky (T, W)
Veronica Hearst (T, W, Th)
Kaia Motter (T, W, Th)
Alexander Smith (M, T)
Susan Walter (M, T)
Daniel Thorne (M, T, W)
Claudine Bacher
Inge-Lise L. Eckmann
Alice Kandell
Catherine Kangas
Deborah Marrow
Naomi Waletsky

WEDNESDAY

Sharon Patrick (W, Th)
Nancy Campbell (T, W)
Ann Sheffer (T, W)
Lucy Waletsky (T, W)
Veronica Hearst (T, W, Th)
Kaia Motter (T, W, Th)
Daniel Thorne (M, T, W)
Claudine Bacher
Inge-Lise L. Eckmann
Alice Kandell
Catherine Kangas
Deborah Marrow
Naomi Waletsky

THURSDAY

Sandra Taylor
Sharon Patrick (W, Th)
Veronica Hearst (T, W, Th)
Kaia Motter (T, W, Th)
Claudine Bacher
Inge-Lise L. Eckmann
Alice Kandell
Catherine Kangas
Deborah Marrow
Naomi Waletsky

NOTE:

Bolded names will be present every day of the Millennium Tour.

Italicized names appear only on the one day listed.

All other names appear in plain type, with days of attendance in parenthesis following the name (T, W, etc.).

Traveling Press

Ann Douglas, *Vogue*

Karen Tumulty, *Time*

Kathy Kiely, *New York Daily News*

Diana Walker, *Time Photographer*

Maria Puente, *USA Today*

Sonja Ross, *Associated Press*

Doug Mills, *Associated Press Photographer*

NBC Crew

- Maria Shriver -- Edison Only

C-Span Crew

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Star-Spangled Banner

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Maryland

Divider Title: _____

July 10, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FIRST LADY

FROM: CRAIG T. SMITH AND CHRIS LAVERY

RE: MARYLAND POLITICAL BRIEFING

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1992

Clinton/Gore	988,571	50%
Bush/Quayle	707,094	36%
Perot/Stockdale	281,414	14%

1996

Clinton/Gore	966,207	54%
Dole/Kemp	681,530	38%
Perot/Choate	115,812	7%

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

YOU attended a National Historic Trust for Preservation event in Montgomery County on June 15.

The President was in Annapolis to give the commencement speech at the U.S. Naval Academy on May 21.

The President attended a fundraiser in Washington, D.C. for Senator Barbara Mikulski (D) on April 9.

The President was in Wheaton for an education event on March 13.

YOU were in District Heights for an America Reads event on March 2.

The President was in Baltimore for a clean water event and a DNC fundraiser on February 20.

The President visited Montgomery Blair High School in Silver Springs with British Prime Minister Tony Blair on February 5.

YOU were in Baltimore on January 21 to receive an honorary degree and attend a question and answer session at Goucher College.

The Vice President attended a fundraiser for Governor Glendening on January 7 in Washington, D.C.

UPCOMING POLITICAL TRAVEL

The President is tentatively scheduled to attend a fundraiser for Governor Parris Glendening on October 2.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor: Parris Glendening (D) 50.1% in 1994
U.S Senate: Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D) 59% in 1994
Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D) 71% in 1992
U.S. House: 4D/4R
State Senate: 32D/15R
General Assembly: 100D/41R
Electoral Votes: 10

MARYLAND AT A GLANCE...

- 1995 estimated population was 5,072,000.
- 70.8% of Maryland residents are White, 25.7% are African American, and 3.4% are Asian American.
- 11.3% of Maryland residents are age 65 or older.
- The median household income is \$39,198.
- 26.5% of Maryland residents have a college degree. 78.4% have a high school diploma.
- In Maryland, 46.2% of the Voting Age Population (VAP) voted in the 1996 elections, compared with 53% of the VAP in 1992.
- Maryland's unemployment rate is currently 4.6%.
- 184,000 new jobs have been created in Maryland since 1993.
- Business failures have dropped an average of 2.5% per year since 1993.
- Approximately 90,000 Maryland workers from an increase in the minimum wage since October 1996.
- Personal income in Maryland has risen at annual rate of 2.6%.
- The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,472 new police officers across Maryland.
- There are 75,903 fewer people on welfare in Maryland now than at the beginning of 1993-- a 34% decrease.

1996 STATE ELECTION RESULTS

Clinton/Gore '96 captured 54.3% of Maryland's popular vote, the second largest percentage for a Democratic presidential candidate in 56 years, while increasing the margin of victory in the state by 2% from 1992. Clinton/Gore '96 did especially well in the City of Baltimore as well as Baltimore, Prince George's, Dorchester, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, and Sommerset counties. The large margins of victory in the Baltimore-Washington I-95 corridor off set the losses in the less populous Western Maryland and Eastern Shore counties. The Democrats failed to pick up any congressional seats in the 1996 election, but successfully held their four seats.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D)
Rep. Wayne Gilchrest (R-01)
Rep. Ben Cardin (D-03)
Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-05)
Rep. Elijah Cummings (D-07)

Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D)
Rep. Bob Ehrlich (R-02)
Rep. Albert Wynn (D-04)
Rep. Roscoe Bartlett (R-06)
Rep. Connie Morella (R-08)

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

Governor:	Parris Glendening (D)
Lt. Governor:	Kathleen Kennedy Townsend (D)
Secretary of State:	John Willis (D)
Attorney General:	Joseph Curran, Jr. (D)
State Comptroller:	(Acting) Robert Swann (D)
State Treasurer:	Richard Dixon (D)
Senate President:	Thomas V. Mike Miller, Jr. (D)
Senate President Pro-Tem:	Clarence Blount (D)
Senate Minority Leader:	Vernon Boozer (R)
House Speaker:	Casper R. Taylor, Jr. (D)
House Majority Leader:	John A. Hurson (D)
House Minority Leader:	Robert Kittlenan (R)

1998 GOVERNOR'S RACE

Despite his incumbent status, Maryland Governor Parris Glendening (D) is seen by many as vulnerable in his '98 reelection bid. After his narrow 6,000 vote victory in 1994, Glendening has been plagued by problems--including an investigation into the election itself--which dropped his approval rating below 30% in the summer of 1996. Since October 1996, Glendening has improved his public standing by fighting a heated battle against the gambling interests, pushing for an income tax cut, and working to improve education.

On June 9, Glendening aired his first campaign television ad of the season, touting his record on education, gun control, crime, taxes, children's health care and the environment. Despite his legislative successes, many speculate that Glendening may not receive credit for his achievements. On June 16, Glendening formally announced his re-election campaign at the University of Maryland in College Park. Glendening is gearing up for the 1998 race by launching a fundraising operation which has already netted \$2.1 million, four times the funds raised by his GOP challenger Ellen Sauerbrey.

Glendening's campaign has taken a major hit when two leading African American Democrats - Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke (D) and Prince George's County Executive Wayne Curry (D) - gave their endorsement to his primary opponent Harford County Executive Eileen Rehrmann. Schmoke's endorsement of Rehrmann came as a surprise to many Maryland Democrats and seems to have been a miscalculation based on legalized gambling. By endorsing legalized slot machines at Maryland horse race tracks, Schmoke and Rehrmann have given Governor Glendening a popular and valuable campaign issue. Also backing Rehrmann's campaign is a leading Maryland political operative Larry Gibson. Gibson is a political operative for Schmoke and Prince George's County Executive Wayne Curry (D). However, almost every major elected state official has endorsed the governor and his support among African Americans remains high.

Rehrmann announced her candidacy in an unusually low-key fashion by releasing the text of a letter she mailed to 4,000 supporters throughout the state. Rehrmann may have difficulty raising the funds needed to topple Glendening. Former Montgomery County Executive Sidney Kramar (D) was selected as her Lieutenant Governor running mate in order to geographically and

ideologically balance the ticket and tap into the money in Montgomery County. Kramar, 72, is a successful businessman and a veteran politician from the state's most populous jurisdiction, was defeated the last time he ran for elected office in 1990. Also, Kramar's profile among voters has been low in recent years but his ties to Montgomery County business could offer Rehrmann a wealth of contacts that could prove helpful in raising campaign funds.

Also in the Democratic primary is little known physician Terry McGuire (D).

On July 6, former Redskin Ray Schoenke (D) quit the race and gave his support to Glendening. Schoenke's exit from the race comes after he had already spent two and a half months and \$2 million of his own money on the campaign. Schoenke's internal poll showed the governor's position strengthening and that he did not have a realistic chance to win the primary. Also, he did not want to splinter the party. Schoenke's departure leaves Rehrmann as the leading primary challenger to Glendening for the Democratic nod.

In a June 11-17, Washington Post poll, Governor Glendening lead his nearest Democratic opponent Eileen Rehrmann by 38 points. Others in the poll include Ray Schoenke, Terry McGuire.

Primary Vote

Glendening	48%
Rehrmann	10%
Schoenke	7%
McGuire	3%
Undecided	32%

1994 Republican gubernatorial nominee Ellen Sauerbrey (R) formally announced her candidacy at an April 30th fundraiser attended by Steve Forbes. She will face a primary challenge from Howard County Executive Chuck Ecker (R) and could be haunted in the election by the outrageous cries of fraud she made following the 1994 election. Her spiteful, bordering on obsessive, attacks against Glendening after the race dropped her approval ratings in 1996. On June 16, she announced that former U.S. attorney Richard Bennett (R) will be the running mate for her ticket. Sauerbrey's selection of Bennett is very popular with GOP moderates around the state.

Sauerbrey has met with African American business leaders in Columbia, Maryland as a part of her effort to turn what has been a disastrous electoral liability for Republicans into an asset. It is still unlikely that there will be a significant African American vote for her. African Americans - almost one-quarter of the electorate in Maryland -- are the Democrats' most reliable supporters. Polls suggest that they voted nearly 9-to-1 for Glendening in 1994.

Because the closed Republican primary is dominated by the party's far right, the conservative Sauerbrey will likely defeat the moderate Ecker, despite her damaged reputation. At the first GOP debate, on May 20, Sauerbrey and Ecker focused on Glendening's ethics in government and faulting Democrats for public policy failure. The two offered almost no criticism of each

other but instead issued harsh words towards Governor Glendening. The Democratic nominee would most likely be a slight favorite against Sauerbrey because of her very conservative views and marred image. However, if Ecker is able to emerge victorious from the GOP primary, he will present a formidable challenge to the Democrats.

The same poll as above found Sauerbrey leading Ecker by 50 points in a primary matchup.

Primary matchup

Sauerbrey	63%
Ecker	13%
Undecided	24%

Out of all the gubernatorial candidates, Ecker is the only one to have filed with the state election board to use public campaign financing by the July 6 deadline. Ecker now has until July 16 to file the proper paperwork proving he qualifies for matching public funds of up to about \$770,000 for the primary. State law requires Ecker to prove he raised about \$154,000 from small donors giving less than \$250 each since March 1, 1997. Also, under the law, Ecker also must agree to limit his campaign spending to nearly \$1.5 million.

The above poll also found in a general election matchup, Governor Parris Glendening leading Ellen Sauerbrey by 12 points.

General Election Vote

Glendening	50%
Sauerbrey	38%
Undecided	12%

This race is leaning in favor of Glendening because of his fundraising advantage, the strong economy and the fact that registered Democrats outnumber state Republicans 2-1.

1998 SENATE RACE

Senator Barbara Mikulski (D) is seeking reelection to a third term in 1998. She won election to a second term in 1992 with 71% of the vote and should easily win reelection in 1998. Her approval rating has been consistently in the mid 60's during the last three years. Due to her popularity in Maryland, only one Republican challenger has announced their candidacy, Carroll county physician Michael Gloth. For 1998, Republicans have wisely chosen to focus their attention on unseating Governor Parris Glendening (D) rather than wasting their efforts against Mikulski, who would help in turning out Democrats.

An April 2-5, Mason Dixon/PMR general election poll, Mikulski lead Gloth by 47 points.

General Election Matchup

Mikulski	63%
Gloth	16%

1998 CONGRESSIONAL RACE

Eighth Congressional District

Civil Rights activist Ralph Neas (D) announced in November his bid to unseat Rep. Connie Morella (R-08) who is a DCCC targeted race. This is the only Congressional race being watched in Maryland.

Morella has established a unique hold on this Democratic-leaning district with her moderate to liberal stands on social issues and her attentiveness to issues that affect the thousands of federal employees living in the district. She has won each of her re-election contests with at least 63 percent of the vote. As of the end of March 1998, Morella had \$426,591 in the bank, having raised \$327,044.

Neas, the former executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, will be Morella's toughest opponent. His 15 years with the LCCR not only gained him a great deal of notoriety, but also provided him with tremendous contacts and relationships that have come in handy as he has begun his campaign. As of the end of March, Neas had raised \$353,616 and had \$200,390 cash on hand, more than any of Morella's previous opponents have had combined since 1988.

While Morella has racked up impressive winning percentages for the past 10 years, she is in for her stiffest campaign since her first election. Neas is a tireless candidate and fundraiser who will continue to run an aggressive campaign, but Morella has a strong grip on this district and will be difficult to demonize. This race will be competitive, but assuming that there will be no strong undertow for Republicans in November, this is leaning toward Morella.

MARYLAND HOT ISSUES:

Louis Goldstein

On July 3, state comptroller Louis Goldstein (D) passed away after 60 years of public service. Goldstein served in the state legislature for 20 years before becoming state comptroller for the past 40 years. The following Monday, July 6, Governor Glendening named his campaign chair and former Rep. Michael D. Barnes to fill the vacated position. Barnes, a liberal Democrat from Montgomery County, has been out of office since losing the 1986 primary for the U.S. Senate to Barbara Mikulski. Glendening's decision came despite the fact that former Governor William Schaefer and more than a dozen other candidates had filed to run for the office this fall. Schaefer and Barnes stood out among a small army of candidates, including former Baltimore City Council President Mary Pat Clarke, Baltimore Comptroller Joan M. Pratt and former Maryland Senator Julian L. Lapidus. Among those staying out of the crowded field was Eileen Rehrmann, who resisted prodding from other Democrats that she should abandon her race against Glendening and run instead for comptroller.

At a July 9 press conference, just three days after accepting the appointment, Barnes withdrew from the position and the race to permanently fill the position. Barnes' actions come after a surge of political support mounted for the surprise candidacy of Schaefer. During the press conference Glendening announced that Schaefer would now run as part of his team working for reelection this fall and that he asked longtime Goldstein assistant, Robert Swann, to serve until a permanent

replacement is selected in November. The announcement marked a quick effort by Glendening and his allies to make the best of what was rapidly turning into a potentially embarrassing free for all that could threaten Democratic unity for the fall elections. This latest development will strengthen Glendening's candidacy by adding the popular former governor to his ticket.

Ethics

On March 6, Governor Glendening ordered that all state agencies that have contracts with elected officials to submit them for review and make them available for public inspection. In a response to a legislative recommendation, Glendening (D) also created a commission to review state health care contracts, which were at the center of a recent Senate ethics scandal. The panel will have the authority to send questionable contracts to the Maryland attorney general for investigation. Glendening's actions came as ethics controversies dominated Legislature in Annapolis. The scandals have set the stage for an election-year battle over the integrity of public officials, with Glendening himself a potential target for Republicans.

For the third time in 1998 the possibility of ethics violations were investigated in the Maryland state legislature. Allegations circulated that state House Speaker Casper R. Taylor Jr. (D), intervened with state officials to help a close friend win a unique state coal mining lease. Taylor met with top state officials in 1994 to promote a deal that gave James J. J. Oberhaus a lease to mine state-owned coal in Western Maryland. In promoting the arrangement, Taylor personally called the appraiser twice to stress his interest in the deal. The calls came after the appraiser concluded that the transaction was bad for the state. However, two Republican elected officials, Delegate George C. Edwards and Senator John J. Hafer were also mentioned as being involved with the coal mining lease. The Maryland General Assembly ethics committee voted unanimously on March 11 to clear Taylor of any ethical violations for his dealing with the mining deal. The Joint Committee on Legislative Ethics came to the conclusion that no ethic violations were committed after reviewing news accounts of the transaction and a letter from Taylor defending himself.

Delegate Gerald J. Curran (D), a Northeast Baltimore Democrat and member of one of Maryland's most prominent political families, submitted his resignation from the Maryland House of Delegates on February 26. Curran, 58, a Townson-based insurance broker, was due to appear on March 2, before the General Assembly's Joint Committee on Legislative Ethics to defend some of the insurance arrangements he has entered into in recent years. After receiving Curran's resignation letter, the ethics committee voted on February 26 to end its investigation. Curran's resignation ends a 32 year legislative career under an ethics probe into his business dealings with the University of Maryland System. He pushed for seven years to establish an insurance program for the University of Maryland's 30,000 employees. He sought help from his contacts in state government, including former Governor William Schaefer (D) and Comptroller Louis Goldstein (D). Curran's decision saves the House from having to consider disciplining the longtime legislator, as the Senate did in January with Senator Larry Young (D).

On January 16, African American West Baltimore state Senator Larry Young was the first Maryland lawmaker in two centuries to be expelled by his colleagues. An investigation found Young was guilty of using his elected office for personal gain. On February 10, a five-member

Democratic Central Committee in Young's district unanimously agreed that he should return to his seat. Attorney General Joseph Curran Jr. (D) issued a formal opinion on February 10 saying that under the Maryland Constitution, each House shall judge the qualifications and elections of its members and that Young has already been deemed unqualified to hold his seat by his colleagues. Acting upon the advice of Attorney General Curran, Governor Parris Glendening (D) refused to reappoint Young to his Senate seat. Under the urging of Glendening the Democratic Central Committee nominated a new candidate to fill the vacated seat. On February 16 the committee nominated John Jeffries to fill the post. Jeffries, 69, is a former two term member of the Maryland House of Delegates and currently serves as assistant secretary in the state's Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation. The 44th District committee selected Jeffries to fill the west Baltimore Senate seat until the term expires in January 1999. This will be the second time that Jeffries has filled a seat left vacant by Young. In 1988, Jeffries succeeded him in the House of Delegates when Young moved over to take an open Senate seat. Jeffries says that he will finish the term out but will not seek election to a full four year term this fall-- leaving Young the opportunity to make another bid to reclaim the seat.

Killer Bacteria Plagues Pocomoke River

An outbreak of a mysterious killer bacteria *Pfiesteria* has plagued the Pocomoke River, which flows from the Chesapeake Bay. The microorganism, which has also bloomed in North Carolina rivers, has killed thousands of fish and sickened dozens of people. The emergence of large concentrations of dead floating fish and the accompanying health concerns has prompted the state of Maryland to close a seven-mile stretch of the river.

Although many questions still surround this ecological problem, there has been recent speculation that *Pfiesteria* is linked to waste from Maryland's poultry industry. Maryland's poultry industry generates chicken manure equal to the sewage produced by a city of 1 million people. The Pocomoke's 430 square mile drainage plain is sparsely populated land, where poultry outnumbers people roughly 500 to 1. Chicken manure is used as fertilizer on much of this land, which gets washed into streams and ground water. Scientists, while cautioning that they don't yet have proof of the link, have proven that *Pfiesteria* blooms in waters with extremely high nutrient levels. In laboratory tests, *Pfiesteria*-laden water stimulated by nutrients from animal waste has spawned the growth of the microorganism.

At the root of the debate on *pfiesteria* is a fundamental cultural divide: Farmers are an independent lot, and they cherish their rights to use their property as they see fit. With equal fervor, environmentalists maintain that agriculture must be regulated like any other industry to stop pollution from fouling the Chesapeake Bay. Representatives from the state poultry industry visited the State House on February 16 to show support for a bill they hope will derail strict farming regulations proposed by Gov. Glendening as part of his initiative to clean up the Chesapeake Bay. When Glendening unveiled his bay clean-up initiative in January, he pleased environmentalists with his call for limits on fertilizers. But he also disappointed some by declining to include a provision that would force major poultry producers to pay for a substantial part of his program.

Gambling

The legislature was considering a bill to allow gambling in the state, but the legislation was blocked by the Governor. Most legislators were in favor of some form of gambling but were uncertain of the parameters. Governor Glendening is adamantly opposed to gambling and has made this a very public battle. Glendening's mantra on this issue has been, "No Slots. No Casinos. No Exceptions!" It should be noted that Glendening was able to prevail on the issue despite the fact that the gambling lobby spent \$1 million during the General Assembly's ninety-day session.

Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke (D) sent a letter to Glendening on May 21, 1997 asking him to reconsider his anti-gambling stance. Schmoke, who opposes complete legalization of gambling, is pushing for expanded gaming at Pimlico Race Track to stem the tide of tourist dollars crossing into Delaware. Schmoke's position on gambling places Rehrmann in an extremely difficult position politically. Glendening has long been an ardent opponent of gambling and has organized much of his reelection effort around the issue.

1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

- Water Quality Act of 1998, a measure that will protect the health of Maryland citizens and the Chesapeake Bay, while establishing both short and long term strategies for fighting toxic Pfiesteria in the state's waterways.
- Maryland Children's Health Insurance Program, an initiative that will provide health care for 60,000 children of working families and will enable thousands of pregnant women to have access to essential pre-natal care.
- School Accountability Funding for Excellence (SAFE), which will provide unprecedented resources to reduce class size, assist at risk students, and improve learning environments for young people in every part of Maryland.
- Science, Engineering, Computer and Technology Scholarship Program, designed to reward those students who graduate from a Maryland high school with at least a "B" average in core curriculum courses and enroll in a degree or certificate program in computer, science, engineering, or technology.
- Pre-Paid Tuition Earnings Tax Exemption, a measure that will completely exempt pre-paid tuition investment earnings from State income taxes.
- Small Community College Funding, an initiative that will make tuition affordable, improve administrative efficiency, and expand programs in information technology at the state's small community colleges.
- Public school construction funding, a total of \$222 million in Fiscal Year 1999 to build new schools where necessary, as well as to modernize and renovate existing schools in established communities-the highest amount in 25 years.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S
ACCOMPLISHMENTS: *Maryland***

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

- **Unemployment Down to 4.6%:** The unemployment rate in Maryland has declined from 6.4% to 4.6% since 1993.
- **178,300 New Jobs:** 178,300 new jobs have been created in Maryland since 1993 -- an average of 33,431 per year, compared to an average *loss* of 11,900 jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **174,400 New Private Sector Jobs:** Since 1993, 174,400 new private sector jobs have been created -- an average of 32,700 jobs per year, compared to an average *loss* of 14,225 private sector jobs per year in the previous administration.
- **13,100 New Construction Jobs:** 13,100 construction jobs have been created in Maryland since 1993 -- an average of 2,456 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 11,050 construction jobs were *lost* each year during the previous administration.
- **90,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 35,000 Maryland workers benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 55,000 more received an additional raise -- from \$4.75 to \$5.15 -- on September 1, 1997.
- **Business Failures Down 4.9% Per Year:** Business failures have dropped an average of 4.9% per year since 1993, after increasing 41.6% per year during the previous administration.
- **New Business Incorporations Up 1.1%:** New business incorporations in Maryland have increased at an average rate of 1.1% per year since 1993.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget includes a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton, the Balanced Budget delivers a child tax credit to 535,000 families in Maryland.**
- **Highest Home Ownership Ever:** Home Ownership in Maryland has increased from 64.8 to 71.4 since 1992 and it is now at the highest on record.
- **2.6% Growth in Personal Income:** Personal income in Maryland has risen at an annual rate of 2.6% since 1993, compared to an average growth of just 0.7% per year during the previous administration.
- **Over \$25,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four:** The national debt will \$1.7 trillion lower in fiscal year 1999 than projected in 1993 -- that's \$25,000 less debt for each family of four in Maryland next year.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- **\$51.9 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, Maryland received \$47.7 million in Head Start funding benefitting 9,500 children. This year Maryland will receive \$51.9 million, an increase of \$4.3 million over 1997. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will increase Head Start funding for Maryland's children by an additional \$3.5 million.
- **\$7.1 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], Maryland receives \$7.1 million in Goals 2000 funding. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase Goals 2000 funding by an additional \$250,000. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **\$5.5 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY98], Maryland receives \$5.5 million for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal will raise funding for technology literacy by \$600,000 over FY98.
- **Over \$99 Million for Students Most in Need:** Maryland receives over \$99 million in Title I Grants (to Local Education Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY98]. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposes to increase funding for Title I Grants by \$8.8 million to aid Maryland's students.
- **\$96.7 Million in Pell Grants:** This year [FY98], Maryland will receive \$96.7 million in Pell Grants for low-income students going to college, an additional \$18.8 million over last year. With this increase, a total of

54,900 Maryland students will benefit, 3,200 more than the previous year. And President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases Pell Grant funding to \$99.9 million.

- **Over 3,000 Have Served in Maryland through AmeriCorps:** Since the National Service program began in 1993, over 3,000 AmeriCorps participants, working in 188 different programs, have earned money for college while working in Maryland's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods or parks. [through 3/98]
- **Tuition Tax Credits to Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget includes both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **112,000 students in Maryland will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 138,000 students in Maryland will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE

- **1,480 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 1,480 new police officers to date in communities across Maryland. [through 6/98]
- **Baltimore Will Receive Targeted Funding to Hire More Community Police:** Baltimore was recently selected as a pilot city for the President's new effort to target high crime neighborhoods. The pilot program will provide full funding for new officers by waiving the usual matching requirements. Baltimore will deploy new officers to help meet the unique needs of its community, such as combating gangs or targeting drug "hot spots."
- **Crime Falls in Baltimore:** Between 1992 and 1997, serious crime has fallen 14% in Baltimore. [preliminary 1997 Uniform Crime Report data, FBI]
- **Over \$2.5 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Maryland receives \$2,541,000 in federal funds this year [FY98] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services.
- **Nearly \$1.1 Million in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** This year [FY98], Maryland will receive \$1,083,647 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse, an additional \$190,200 increase over last year. President Clinton's FY99 budget proposal increases HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to \$1,108,600.
- **\$8.1 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Maryland's Schools:** Maryland received \$8.1 million in FY98 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING MARYLAND RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK

- **96,001 Fewer People on Welfare:** There are 96,001 fewer people on welfare in Maryland now than there were at the beginning of 1993 -- a 43% decrease. [through 3/98]
- **Child Support Collections Up 49%:** Child support collections have increased by over \$95 million -- or 49% -- in Maryland since FY92. [through FY96]
- **Breaking the Cycle of Dependency -- Preventing Teen Pregnancy in Maryland:** Since 1993, President Clinton has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, with significant components of his strategy becoming law in the 1996 Personal Responsibility Act. The law requires unmarried minor parents to stay in school and live at home or in a supervised setting; encourages "second chance homes" to provide teen parents with the skills and support they need; and provides \$50 million a year in new funding for state abstinence education activities. Efforts are making a difference, adolescent pregnancy rates for teens aged 15-19 decreased between 1992 and 1995 and fewer teenagers gave birth from 1991 to 1996. Teen abortion rates are also declining. **Notably, between 1992 and 1995, teen pregnancy rates declined 10.2 percent in Maryland.**
- **Maryland Receives \$14.9 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, Maryland is eligible to receive \$14.9 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Maryland prepare welfare recipients for work and to place them in jobs. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding is included in the \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work Jobs Challenge Fund signed into law in the 1997 balanced budget.

INVESTING IN MARYLAND'S HEALTH

- **Health Care for Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget includes the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. To expand health coverage to more uninsured children in Maryland the Balanced Budget provides \$62 million in 1998. This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health coverage to 49,700 children in Maryland.
- **Helping Maryland Women and Children with WIC:** The Clinton Administration is committed to full funding in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). Last year in Maryland, 8,669 more women and children in need received health and food assistance than in 1994.
- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, 90% or more of America's toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Maryland in 1996, 98% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 94% received the vaccine for polio; 95% received the vaccine for measles, and 95% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.
- **Increased Funding for HIV/AIDS Programs by 234%:** In FY97, Maryland communities received \$22.4 million in Ryan White formula and other HIV/AIDS program funds, a 234% increase over FY93 levels. This funding provides people living with HIV and AIDS medical and support services, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program which helps those without insurance obtain much needed prescription drugs. [HHS, Health Resources and Services Administration, 4/98]
- **President's Tobacco Plan Will Cut Smoking and Premature Deaths by 42% in Maryland:** If the Clinton Administration's tobacco proposal on youth smoking is enacted, by 2003, Maryland will see a 42% cut in youth smoking and resulting premature deaths. Over the next five years, 47,000 youth of Maryland will be kept from smoking and 16,000 will be spared a premature tobacco-related death. [Treasury Dept., 3/23/98]
- **2,230,000 Americans in Maryland Cannot Be Assured They Have Patient Protections.** Even if Maryland enacted all the protections in the Patients' Bill of Rights, 2,230,000 people in Maryland cannot be assured they have the comprehensive patient protections recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. This is because the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) may preempt state-enacted protections. That is why the President has called on Congress to pass a federally enforceable patients' bill of rights so that everyone enrolled in managed care may have a basic set of protections. Notably, 1,130,000 Maryland women are in ERISA health plans and are therefore not necessarily protected. Women are particularly vulnerable without these protections because they are greater users of health care services, they make three-quarters of the health care decisions for their families, and they have specific health care needs addressed by a patients' bill of rights.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- **Superfund Clean-up in Harmans:** In September 1993, the EPA completed toxic waste site clean-up in Harmans, Maryland.
- **Revitalizing Brownfields in Baltimore and Baltimore County:** Part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's efforts to clean up Brownfields, the EPA has designated two communities in Maryland -- Baltimore and Baltimore County -- for environmental clean-up and economic revitalization. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS

- **\$100 Million to Baltimore, Maryland:** Baltimore was designated as an Empowerment Zone and was awarded \$100 million to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for Baltimore residents.
- **Expanding the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Will Help Develop 2,900 To 3,400 New Affordable Housing Units in Maryland Over the Next 5 years:** In January, the Vice-President announced the Clinton-Gore

Administration's proposed 40-percent expansion of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. If enacted, it will mean an additional 2,900 - 3,400 quality rental housing units for low-income American families in Maryland during the next five years.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

- ***Nearly \$1.6 Billion in Federal Highway Aid:*** Since 1993, Maryland has received \$1.58 billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate nearly 67,000 jobs. [through FY97]
- ***Nearly \$92 Million in Aviation Funds:*** From FY93-FY97 Maryland received \$91,830,000 in AIP funds to help build and renovate airports, and, when necessary, to provide funds for noise abatement to improve the quality of life for residents who live near airports.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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**Francis Scott Key
Memorial**

Divider Title: _____

**Trip of The First Lady
Baltimore, MD
Millennium Council's "Save America's Treasures" Tour**

Event: Francis Scott Key Monument Event

Location: Francis Scott Key Monument, Baltimore, MD

Date: Monday, July 13, 1998

Time: 1:00 pm

Participants: The First Lady, Governor Parris Glendenning, Sen. Paul Sarbaines, Rep. Elijah Cummings, Mayor Kurt Schmoke, NEA Director Bill Ivey, Save Outdoor Sculptures Executive Director Ingle-lisa Eckerman, Target Stores Regional Senior Vice President Tom Sands.

Press: Open

SCENARIO:

The First Lady arrives Francis Scott Key Monument and is greeted by stage participants behind the FSK Monument. The First Lady proceeds on to stage in front of the Francis Scott Key Monument accompanied by all stage participants. Mayor Schmoke approaches the podium, speaks, and introduces Rep. Elijah Cummings who speaks and introduces Tom Sands who speaks and introduces Bill Ivey who speaks and introduces Ingle-lisa Eckerman who speaks and introduces Sen. Paul Sarbaines who speaks and introduces Governor Glendenning. Governor Glendenning speaks and then introduces The First Lady. The First Lady speaks and exits stage left greeting the assembled crowd. Following this The First Lady boards the motorcade and departs en route Fort McHenry.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY MONUMENT

Eutaw Place, Bolton Hill, Baltimore, MD

Description

Cast bronze and stone statue by Marius Jean Antonin Mercie depicting Francis Scott Key returning from the British ship from which he witnessed the bombardment of Fort McHenry. On the lower part of the monument, a boat sits in a circular pool. In it are a barefoot soldier and Key, raising his right hand to give his poem, *The Defense of Fort McHenry*, to Columbia. A symbol of the nation, Columbia is represented by a female figure atop the architectural structure. Two reliefs of scenes from the bombardment and the guns and ramparts of the Fort are on either side of the fountain basin.

History and Significance

The Key Monument is one of the many fine works of outdoor sculpture that earn Baltimore its nickname, "The Monumental City" (the phrase was actually coined by President John Quincy Adams in an 1827 toast recognizing Baltimore as the first city to erect civic monuments). The action it depicts is a symbolic reference to the sequence of events that led to the creation of our national anthem. Key was a lawyer acting on behalf of a client when he boarded a British ship in Baltimore Harbor. The British feared he had overheard plans of the attack on Fort McHenry, thus, he was detained along with his client and witnessed the rockets and bombs which inspired the poem which later became our national anthem.

Just weeks before his death in 1907, mercantile magnate Charles L. Marburg gave \$25,000 to his brother Theodore to commission a monument to his favorite poet, Francis Scott Key. The monument was unveiled in 1911 by Key's granddaughter.

Preservation Needs

The piece is in overall disrepair. Some maintenance waxing of the bronze elements has been executed over the last 15 years, however, all of the surface shows accumulation of surface dirt, bird guano, organic growth and staining. One oar on the lower figure is missing. The fountain is not operational. The bronze surface is pitted and has developed an uneven, disfigured, corrosion pattern. The marble surface, in addition to being very sugary and breaking down, is stained and has buildup of carbon deposits on the under shelves.

To restore this monument to its original glory, the marble and granite need gentle cleaning and repointing and the bronze figures need corrosion removal, repagination and a protective coating. The figure Columbia and the two relief panels may need regilding. The oar must be replaced.

Estimated cost \$125,000 (exclusive of fountain repair)

Resources

The citizens group Friends of the Francis Scott Key Monument, has raised \$10,000. The City of Baltimore will repair the fountain. The State of Maryland is expected to announce a commitment of support. In conjunction with its contribution to *Save Outdoor Sculpture* (SOS!), Target Stores will contribute \$62,250. The National Endowment for the Arts, the federal cultural

agency, is also announcing a major grant for *Save Outdoor Sculpture*. SOS! is a public/private initiative to catalog our nation's outdoor sculpture, make awards for assessments and maintenance of public sculpture, and train Americans to be responsible stewards of this legacy.

Contact

Kathleen Kotarba, Baltimore Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation, 410-396-4866 x5

BACKGROUND

Contact:
 Susan Nichols
 Director
 Save Outdoor Sculpture!
 (202) 634-1422

SOS!
Save Outdoor Sculpture!
Today for Tomorrow

Save Outdoor Sculpture (SOS!) is a public/private initiative created in 1989 to document and increase public awareness of the preservation of American outdoor sculpture. SOS! administered the largest arts and cultural project ever launched to catalog our nation's outdoor sculpture and foster efforts to make Americans responsible stewards of this legacy. SOS! is jointly sponsored by the Heritage Preservation and National Museum of American Art, Smithsonian Institution.

SOS! FACTS

Through the efforts of nearly 7,000 trained volunteer surveyors between 1990 and 1996, who reported on 32,000 sculptures, SOS! reports 45 percent of publicly accessible outdoor sculptures are in need of attention. Nine percent of those sculptures are in urgent need of care for survival into the upcoming century.

- SOS! makes awards for assessments and maintenance of public sculpture and achievement in preservation and public awareness. Now, for the first-time ever, with the support of Target and the National Endowment for the Arts, awards will be available for treatment of public sculpture.
- SOS! is a clearinghouse for technical advice and counsel to more than 200 community organizations such as parks departments, art centers and historical societies. SOS! is comprised of thousands of volunteers across the United States.
- SOS! provides the link between communities seeking continuous care for outdoor sculpture, conservation funding and public awareness.

PRESERVATION EFFORTS

Pollution, weather, vandalism and deferred maintenance are all major contributors to the destruction of outdoor sculpture. Through the efforts of SOS!, more than 1,000 sculptures have been given extended lives through assessment, adoption and maintenance. These sculptures include:

- *The Bolling Monument*, 1919; Edward Clark Potter, Greenwich, Connecticut
- *Thomas Goodall*, 1917; John Horrigan Sanford, Maine
- *The Hiker*, 1912; Allen G. Newman, Bayonne, New Jersey
- *Dr. Carl Aaron Swenson*, 1907; artist unknown, Lindsborg, Kansas
- *Sea Horse Fountains*, 1938; Carl Paul Jermewein, Kansas City, Missouri
- *Iowa Soldiers and Sailors Monument*, 1898; Harriet Ketcham, West Des Moines, Iowa
- *Portland Soldiers and Sailors Monument*, 1891; Franklin Simmons, Portland, Maine

PUBLIC AWARENESS

Children and youth, adults and families can learn about American history, art, science and math from public sculpture. Examples of this include:

- SOS! 4Kids – a fun, interactive website for elementary and middle school children, www.heritagepreservation.org
- *Public Sculpture: America's Legacy* – a middle school classroom kit developed by the National Museum of American Art, Smithsonian Institution.
- Bunker Hill Elementary School, Houston, Texas – fifth grader's on-going contributions to maintain the city's *Sam Houston Monument* are matched by Exxon Company.
- "Summertime Sculptour," St. Joseph, Michigan – a community theater troupe brings sculpture to life through dramatic storytelling, poetry and creative movement.
- SOS! Patch – Girl Scouts' patch for public awareness of public sculpture (1999)

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JULY 1998

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

**FIRST LADY ANNOUNCES PRIVATE-PUBLIC PROGRAM
TO SAVE OUTDOOR SCULPTURE**

Target Stores and the National Endowment for the Arts contribute \$1.4 million to the effort

BALTIMORE, July 13, 1998 — First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton today helped launch a \$1.4 million program at the base of the *Francis Scott Key Monument* in Baltimore to save America's public sculpture as part of the White House Millennium Council's Save America's Treasures initiative.

The Heritage Preservation, which administers Save Outdoor Sculpture! (SOS!), received \$925,000 from Target Stores and \$500,000 from the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) to conserve artistically and historically significant public sculpture, including those honoring "Great Thinkers." SOS! is jointly sponsored by Heritage Preservation and the National Museum of American Art, Smithsonian Institution.

As part of this SOS! initiative, Target made its first grant for \$62,250 to the *Francis Scott Key Monument*. This statue is one 45 outdoor bronze monuments included in the City of Baltimore's comprehensive preservation program — the first of its kind in the nation.

Nationwide, years of weathering, deferred maintenance, vandalism and aging have led to decay of public sculptures. Since 1990, nearly 7,000 SOS! volunteers reported on the history, location and condition of approximately 32,000 publicly accessible outdoor sculptures. The volunteers' findings reveal that 50 percent of America's collection of outdoor sculpture is inadequately cared for and in need of some preservation — either treatment or maintenance. Nearly 10 percent is in urgent need of care. Those data are available on-line from the Inventory of American Sculpture at www.siris.si.edu.

-more-

Save Outdoor Sculpture! Program.../2

From October 30, 1998 through July 4, 2000, non-federal governmental agencies and nonprofit organizations will have the opportunity to submit applications for awards to professionally conserve public sculptures. Experts from the fields of art, history and conservation will review these applications at appointed deadlines and award conservation treatment grants on a matching basis. Criteria for awards includes: artistic and historic significance; urgency of need; plan for maintenance, and quality of conservation. A minimum of one award per state will be issued. Guidelines are available through SOS! For those interested in applying, contact SOS! at 1-888-SOS-Sculpt (1-888-767-7285).

"We are very pleased that Target and the NEA are partnering with us to help bring our mission to an even greater audience," said Inge-Lise Eckmann, chairman, Heritage Preservation board. "This partnership allows us to reach communities that have public monuments or sculptures in need of conservation. Those communities can make a lasting gift for the next generation."

Target also today announced "Advance Awards" as part of its commitment to SOS!. Target will contribute 50 percent of the treatment or maintenance costs for 11 sculptures with the additional funds matched by the local communities. These Target "Advance Award" sculptures include:

- **Baltimore, Francis Scott Key Monument**, Marius Jean Antonin Mercie, 1911. Sculpture of the composer who was inspired by the war against the British in 1812 to write "*The Star-Spangled Banner*." Target contribution: \$62,250.
- **New York City, Alexander Holley Monument**, John Quincy Adams Wards, 1890. Sculpture of the Father of American steel manufacturing. Target contribution: \$35,000.
- **Washington, D.C., Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet**, Daniel Chester French, 1889. Sculpture of the pioneer in education for deaf persons. Target contribution for maintenance: \$5,000.
Mary McLeod Bethune, Robert Berks, 1974. Sculpture of African-American who left a legacy of learning and self-respect for African-American children. Target contribution for maintenance: \$3,500.
Emancipation Monument, Thomas Ball, 1876. Abraham Lincoln bids a slave rise to freedom. Target contribution for maintenance: \$3,500.
- **Chicago, Johan Wolfgang van Goethe**, Hermann Hahn, 1913. Heroic sculpture commemorating the famous German poet, writer and thinker. Target contribution: \$35,000.
- **Houston, Vaquero**, Luis Jimenez, 1979. Fiberglass sculpture paying homage to the American Cowboy and his Spanish roots. Target contribution: \$10,000.
- **Miami, Eugenio Maria de Hostos**, 1978. Sculpture of Puerto Rican poet from the turn-of-the-century. Target contribution: \$2,500.
Martin Luther King, Jr., John Andrew Smith, 1982. Highly visible and popular sculpture of the famous civil rights leader. Target contribution: \$7,500.

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Save Outdoor Sculpture! Program.../3

- **Detroit, *Abraham Lincoln***, Alfonso Pelzer, 1915. This sculpture was originally presented to the Lincoln Motor Company. Abraham Lincoln holds a scroll of the *Emancipation Proclamation*. Target contribution: \$7,500.
- **Los Angeles, *El Cura Don Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla***, Efren de los Rios, 1938. Father Hidalgo was a 19th century martyred patriot and liberator of Mexico. Target contribution: \$6,000.

"This program allows us to help preserve significant historic landmarks nationwide through our partnership with the NEA and SOS!," said Tom Sands, Regional Senior Vice President of Target Stores. "Our work on the Washington Monument Restoration Project was our first step to restore our nation's treasures. Now we have the opportunity to assist local communities throughout the country with their own preservation needs."

"The arts are intrinsic to the American experience - a product of this country's creative ferment," said Bill Ivey, Arts Endowment Chairman. "As we stand on the threshold of the new century, the Endowment is proud to support this Millennium initiative and public-private partnership that preserves our country's heritage by restoring public sculpture."

Minneapolis-based Target Stores is a quality discount retailer that operates 807 stores in 39 states coast to coast. It is the largest division of Dayton Hudson Corp., one of the nation's leading retailers.

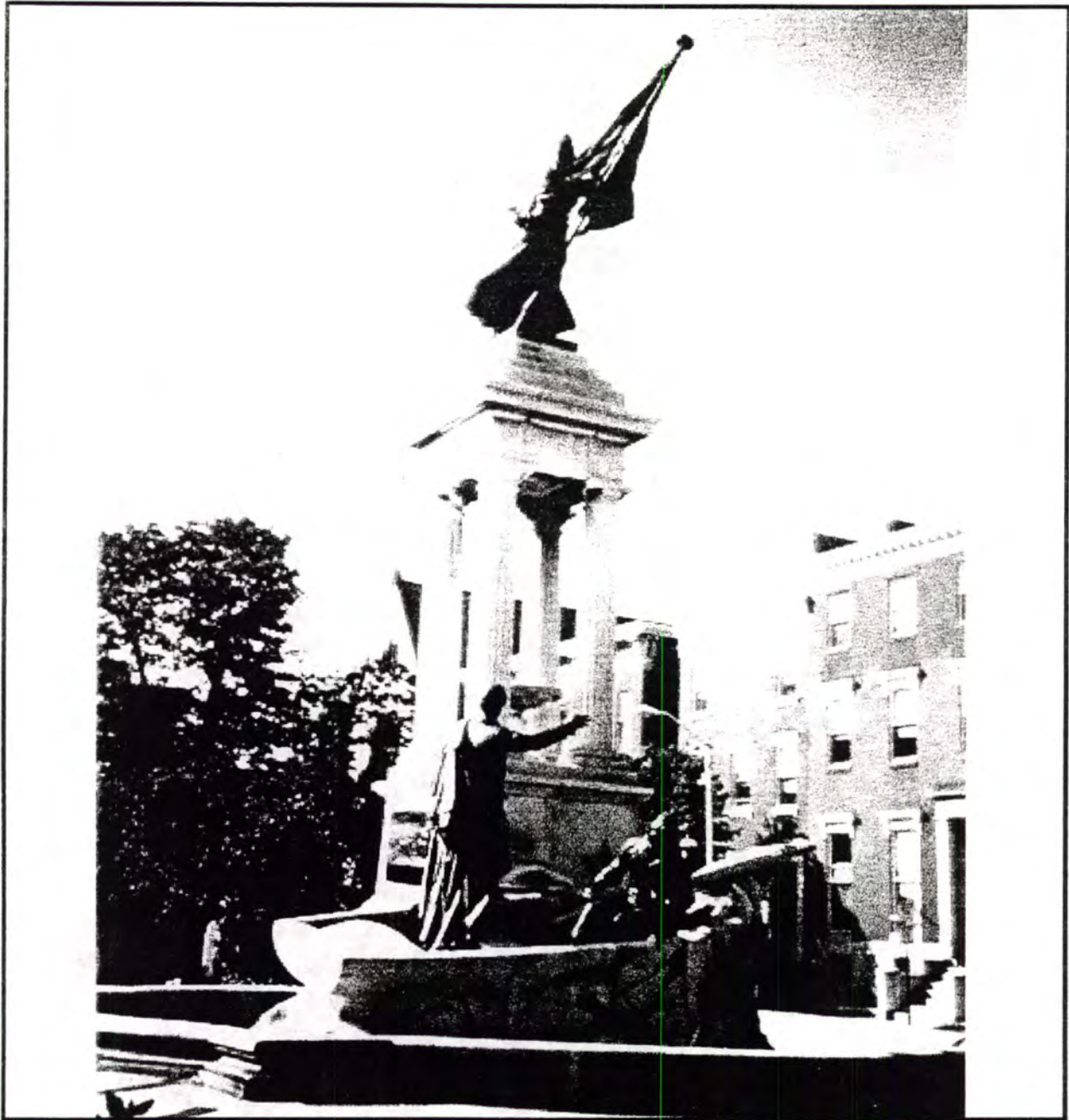
Save America's Treasures is an extension of the White House Millennium Council. It is a committee to stimulate support and awareness for the protection of places, artifacts and documents that embody American heritage, culture and experience.

Save Outdoor Sculpture! is dedicated to working with local communities to save works of historical significance. SOS! helps locate qualified conservation professionals who can rescue sculpture damaged or threatened by weather, pollution, vandalism and neglect.

The National Endowment for the Arts is an independent agency of the U.S. Government created by Congress in 1965 to benefit all Americans. Its mission is to foster the excellence, diversity and vitality of the arts in the United States and to broaden public access to the arts.

###

Target Stores, together with its parent company, Dayton Hudson Corp., will give more than \$1 million a week to communities in which they do business in 1998. With a focus on strengthening and enriching family life, Target alone will give more than \$40 million back to communities nationwide this year through grants, special programs and team member donations. Since it was founded in 1962, Target has contributed 5 percent of its pretax profits to the communities in which it does business.



Baltimore, MD

Key Monument, 1911, Marius Jean Antonin Mercie

This figural group represents Francis Scott Key, accompanied by a barefoot sailor, returning from the British ship on which Key had been detained after the bombardment of Ft. McHenry and offering to Columbia his poem, destined to become the national anthem. Scenes of Ft. McHenry are on either side of the fountain basin. Treatment will include removal of corrosion on bronze, cleaning and stabilization of the stone, replacement of an oar. Additional work will be required to reactivate the fountain, landscape, light and add plaques. Maintenance is estimated at \$3,000 annually.

Francis Scott Key

Francis Scott Key was born on Terra Rubra, his family's estate in western Maryland, on Aug. 1, 1779. Key served as attorney for the District of Columbia from 1833 and died in Baltimore, Md., on Jan. 11, 1843.

Key penned the words that became the "*The Star-Spangled Banner*" after being detained aboard ship overnight on Sept. 13, 1814, during the bombardment of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812.

When he saw the United States flag still flying over the fortress the next morning, he wrote the words to what was later called "*The Star-Spangled Banner*" but was first printed under the title "*Defence of Fort M'Henry*." The words were sung to the tune of the English drinking song "*To Anacreon in Heaven*."

The song quickly became popular and was adopted by the Army and Navy as the national anthem. However, it wasn't until 1931 that the song became officially recognized as such by an act of Congress.

The *Francis Scott Key Monument* in Baltimore shows the composer offering his poem to Columbia. The monument, owned by the City of Baltimore, was created in 1911 by Marius Jean Antonin Mercie.

Excerpts from Compton's Interactive Encyclopedia
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Susan Nichols
Director, Save Outdoor Sculpture!

Susan Nichols believes people of all ages can learn from outdoor sculpture. Science, history, geography, visual and performing arts -- outdoor sculpture can be a jumping off point for interdisciplinary learning. Founding director of Save Outdoor Sculpture! (SOS!) In 1989, Susan Nichols' affection for outdoor sculpture first found voice when she was a full-time volunteer, in 1973, on *The Outdoor Sculpture of Washington, D.C.*, by James M. Goode. In the intervening 16 years, she worked as an educator, writer and editor, administrator in museums. Ms. Nichols holds an undergraduate degree in art from University of Wisconsin and a master's degree in museum education from The George Washington University.

Since 1978, Ms. Nichols has sung in the choir of Foundry United Methodist Church. She has two children, Katherine, age 8, and Peter, age 7, born in Chile and Russia, respectively. Her husband is a documentary filmmaker (born in Ohio!).

*Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development
Division of Historical and Cultural Programs*



J. Rodney Little

*Director of the Division of Historical
and Cultural Programs*

Rodney has been a part of historic preservation efforts in state government for 24 years, the majority of those years in Maryland, and has served continuously since 1978 as the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer. He serves on several commissions and boards dealing with the built and natural environments.



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NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

The Nancy Hanks Center
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington DC 20506-0001
202/682-5400

Office of the Chairman

**WILLIAM J. IVEY, CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS**

William J. Ivey, nominated by President William Clinton, has been unanimously confirmed by the United States Senate as the seventh Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts.

Bill Ivey is an experienced leader with a comprehensive understanding of the arts, business, and the connections between these communities. Through more than two decades of service as a panelist and consultant for the Endowment, Ivey has gained a strong working knowledge of the agency's mission, programs, and policies. Ivey is the first Endowment Chairman who has developed and run a nonprofit cultural organization. During his 25-year professional career in both private and public sectors, Ivey has forged strong and productive relationships between nonprofit and commercial arts. Since 1994, Ivey has served as an appointee to the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities and was a major contributor to the Committee's report to President Clinton, "Creative America," an analysis of American cultural life. Ivey has been a forceful voice on many arts policy issues.

From 1971 to 1998, Ivey was Director of the Country Music Foundation in Nashville, Tennessee. Called a "mecca with a mission" by the *Wall Street Journal*, the Foundation is accredited by the American Association of Museums as a nonprofit education and research center. It operates the Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum, manages historic properties, and publishes a respected journal. As the Foundation's leader, Ivey worked to encourage the investment of public dollars to promote cultural tourism, advance arts education, and increase community resources. The Foundation has earned several Endowment grants for its excellent programs and recently broke ground for a new \$35 million museum and library complex, a project Ivey guided from its inception. For his work and leadership, Bill Ivey was honored by Tennessee Governor Don Sundquist at the 1997 Governor's Conference on the Arts, and praised by the Tennessee Arts Commission as a community partner.

Ivey's extensive involvement with the Arts Endowment dates from 1975. He has chaired or served on fifteen different Endowment grant panels including those for jazz fellowships, folk and traditional arts, and the former Challenge and Advancement programs.

Ivey is a staunch protector of America's living cultural resources and a passionate advocate for many diverse art forms. A folklorist and musician, he is recognized for his national leadership in preserving historic recordings of popular and classical music. A teacher and writer, he was a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute for Studies in American Music of Brooklyn College and also taught at Vanderbilt University's Blair School of Music. Ivey was a national trustee of the National Academy of Recording Arts & Sciences and served two separate terms as Academy chairman.

Ivey was born in Detroit in 1944, and grew up in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. He was educated at the University of Michigan and at Indiana University. He holds degrees in history, folklore, and ethnomusicology.

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Inge-Lise Eckmann
Chairman, Heritage Preservation

Inge-Lise Eckmann, Chairman of Heritage Preservation, is currently a consultant in museum management, collections care and conservation. She served as deputy director, director of curatorial affairs and chief conservator at the San Francisco Museum of Modern art from 1975 to 1996. Ms. Eckmann is a fellow of the International Institute for Conservation and the American Institute for the Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works and has served on the Heritage Preservation board since 1992.

LAWRENCE L. REGER

Heritage Preservation

As President and chief executive officer of the Heritage Preservation since 1988, Lawrence Reger is responsible for the development of a long range strategy and a comprehensive program of services to improve the care of collections and to increase public awareness about America's cultural heritage. Such works include art, anthropological artifacts, historic documents and landmark architecture.

Before joining Heritage Preservation, he served for eight years as director of the American Association of Museums, a 10,000-member organization for museums and museum professionals. He oversaw a comprehensive study of America's museums, which resulted in the publication of *Museums for a New Century*, which identifies collections care as a major priority. Two follow up studies documented the long-term need for collections care.

At the National Endowment for the Arts, Mr. Reger served as general counsel, director of program development, coordinator and director of planning and management.

He has also served as a consultant to foundations and cultural organizations on management, fundraising and long-range planning. His clients included the Cleveland Center for Contemporary Art, the Los Angeles Philharmonic and the San Francisco Symphony.

A graduate of Vanderbilt University School of Law, he also practiced law in Lincoln, Nebraska. His undergraduate studies were at the University of Nebraska.

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND



PARRIS N. GLENDENING, Governor (Democrat)

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Annapolis, MD 21401
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Parris N. Glendening, Governor of Maryland since 1995.

Member, Hyattsville City Council, 1973-74. Member, Prince George's County Council, 1974-82 (chair, 1979-81). County Executive, Prince George's County, 1982-94. Member, Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Commission, 1984-94; Advisory Commission on Federal-State-Local Relations, 1987-94. Board of Visitors, School of Public Affairs, University of Maryland College Park. Chair, Southern Regional Education Board, 1995-96, 1996-97.

*Born in Bronx, New York, June 11, 1942. Junior College of Broward County, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, A.A., 1962; Florida State University, B.A. (political science), 1964, M.A. (political science), 1965, Ph.D. (political science), 1967. Associate Professor of Government and Politics, University of Maryland College Park. Member, Taxation and Finance Steering Committee (1984-87) and Vice-Chair, Intergovernmental Relations Policy Steering Committee (1987-88) of National Association of Counties. President, Maryland Association of Counties, 1987-88. Trustee Council, YMCA of Metropolitan Washington, 1988-. Past president, National Council of Elected County Executives. Member, Professional Ethics Committee, American Society for Public Administrators, 1989-90. Member, Professional Society Ethics Group, American Association for the Advancement of Science. Co-author, *Controversies of State and Local Political Systems* (1972), and *Pragmatic Federalism* (1984), a textbook used in over 400 colleges and universities. Recipient of annual award for distinguished contributions to the practice and study of government, Washington Chapter, American Political Science Association, 1985.*

PARRIS N. GLENDENING

Parris N. Glendening, an educator and author in government and politics, and a local elected official in Prince George's County for 20 years, became Maryland's 59th governor in 1994.

During his first four-year term, Governor Glendening has made historic advances in funding for education, bringing jobs to the State, and moving almost half the Marylanders on welfare into jobs. He also has made advances for Maryland's children and families by increasing the funds for making Maryland communities safer, ensuring our children are healthy and ready to learn when they begin school, providing health insurance to working families, and creating the most progressive Smart Growth initiative in the nation. Smart Growth will preserve the State's established communities as well as the forests, farmlands, and wetlands. The Governor also has worked with the legislature, environmental groups, and farmers to formulate the nation's first plan by a state to fight the toxic microbe, *Pfiesteria*.

Governor Glendening's unprecedented support for education serves as the centerpiece of his first term. Over four years, the Glendening Administration added more than one-half billion dollars to the State's public schools, more money than ever before in the history of the State. In Fiscal Year 1999, Governor Glendening increased education funding by almost ten percent as part of a budget that increased overall by less than six percent. Also included is a one-half-million dollar investment in programs geared especially for our most gifted and talented students. To make Maryland's public school libraries among the best in the nation, he worked with the legislature to pass a new \$3 million partnership program. In addition, parents now will find it easier to save for their children's higher education through the State's new Prepaid-Tuition Savings Program.

Under Governor Glendening's tenure, the State has invested \$630 million in building, modernizing, and repairing our public schools to reduce class size. This is more money in four years for school construction than was allocated in the eight years prior to his election.

Recognizing that a quality education system is a major incentive for business development, Governor Glendening made sure that public schools in Maryland are connected to the Internet, providing students and teachers access to the technology they need to compete in the next century. Additionally, he strongly encouraged and supported efforts to set statewide standards for school performance that have become a model for the nation.

To improve Maryland's business climate and promote job growth, Governor Glendening worked closely with the General Assembly to reduce or eliminate 15 separate taxes. This includes a cut in the personal income tax. These tax cuts will put \$2.2 billion back into Maryland's economy and into the pockets of our citizens over the next five years, all while building reserves to \$700 million. Moreover, Glendening's is the first four-year-term in 50 years without a tax increase.

To keep high technology skills in Maryland, Governor Glendening's scholarship program encourages the State's good students majoring in science, engineering, computers, or technology. It offers them one free year of tuition at any Maryland public college or university in exchange for one year of work in the State after graduation.

The Governor's initiatives to preserve agricultural land and reduce sprawling development have made Maryland a leader in environmental planning and management. His package of "Smart Growth and Neighborhood Conservation" uses the \$16 billion State budget as incentives and disincentives and directs new development into areas with existing infrastructure. It also reduces the financial pressure on farmers to sell their land for development, and cleans up and redevelops abandoned or underused industrial sites. This nationally recognized legislation creates jobs and protects the environment while using limited taxpayer dollars.

Governor Glendening attended Florida State University, where he received a bachelor's degree (1964), a master's degree (1965), and a Ph.D. (1967) in political science, becoming the youngest student in FSU history to receive a doctorate. That same year, he joined the faculty of the University of Maryland at College Park, where he taught for 27 years, until his election as Governor. His textbooks on government

College Park, where he taught for 27 years, until his election as Governor. His textbooks on government and politics have been used in more than 400 colleges, and he has earned a national reputation for his expertise in government finance.

The Governor began public service in 1973 as a City Councilman in Hyattsville. He was elected to the Prince George's County Council in 1974 and twice served as Council Chair. In 1982, he was elected County Executive of Prince George's County and is the only County Executive in Maryland history to serve three terms (1982-1994).

Innovative education initiatives, enhanced public safety programs, and an extensive citizen involvement program led Prince George's County to its national recognition in 1986 as the "All America County" by the National Civic League. His leadership, innovation, and effectiveness also were recognized by *City and State* magazine, which in 1990 named him the "Most Valuable County Official" in the nation.

Governor Glendening chairs the Southern Regional Education Board and is a member of the National Governor's Association, the Democratic Governors Association and the Southern Governor's Association. In 1996, he received the Nathan Davis Award for outstanding Governor from the American Medical Association. From the American Society for Public Administration, he also was given the Donald T. Stone Award. Among other recognitions Governor Glendening has received, the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington honored him with the Breslau-Goldman Award for his dedication to social justice; the Maryland State Teachers Association presented him with the Friend of Education Award; and Handgun Control, Inc., with Sarah and James Brady recognized the Governor for his work supporting the Maryland Gun Violence Act of 1996 - landmark legislation that serves as a model for the nation. The National Trust for Historic Preservation also recognized him for his outstanding leadership, through the Smart Growth Program, in preserving Maryland's historic communities and countryside for future generations.

The Governor's other memberships include the Board of Visitors for the University of Maryland's School of Public Affairs, the Economic Development and Commerce Committee of the National Governors Association, the National Forum for Black Public Administrators, and the Board of Trustees of Partners for Livable Places.

The Governor and his wife Frances Anne, an attorney with the Federal Elections Commission, maintain their home in University Park while spending much time in Annapolis. Their son, Raymond, will start his sophomore year in college this fall.

State Government Board and Association Memberships

- ❑ Southern Regional Education Board, Chair, 1995-96, 1996-97
- ❑ National Governors' Association,
 - Economic Development and Commerce Committee
 - Transportation Task Force
 - Technology Task Force (Lead Governor)
- ❑ Democratic Governors' Association
- ❑ Southern Governors' Association.
- ❑ National Forum for Black Public Administrators
 - Board of Trustees
- ❑ University of Maryland School of Public Affairs
 - Board of Visitors

Awards

- ❑ Nathan Davis Award for outstanding Governor, 1996
 - American Medical Association
- ❑ Breslau-Goldman Award for dedication to social justice
 - Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington

- Donald T. Stone Award
American Society for Public Administration

Maryland Constitutional Offices & Agencies

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Governor **General Assembly** **Judiciary** **Maryland Electronic Capital**

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PAUL S. SARBANES

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MARYLAND

Biography

PUBLIC SERVICE

- ☐ Elected on November 2, 1976 and re-elected in 1982, 1988 and 1994 to the United States Senate.
- ☐ Serves on the Joint Economic Committee; Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Senate Committee on the Budget and as Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, and Chairman of the Maryland Congressional Delegation.
- ☐ Three-term member of the United States House of Representatives, first elected on November 3, 1970 to the 92nd Congress. Subsequently re-elected to the 93rd and 94th Congresses. Served in Congress as a member of the House Judiciary Committee, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and the Select Committee on House Reorganization.
- ☐ Served in the Maryland House of Delegates, 1966-1970. Member of the Judiciary Committee and the Ways and Means Committee. Vice Chairman of the Baltimore City Delegation for the 1968 session.
- ☐ Executive Director of the Charter Revision Commission of Baltimore City, 1963-1964.
- ☐ Administrative Assistant to Walter W. Heller, Chairman for President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers, 1962-1963.
- ☐ Legislative draftsman with the Maryland Department of Legislative Reference at the 1961 session of the Maryland General Assembly.

LEGAL EXPERIENCE

- ☐ Associate in the Baltimore law firm of Venable, Baetjer and Howard, 1965-1970.
- ☐ Associate in the Baltimore law firm of Piper & Marbury, 1961-1962.
- ☐ Law Clerk to Judge Morris A. Soper, United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, 1960-1961.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Princeton University

- ☐ Scholarship student, received A.B. degree in June, 1954.
- ☐ Majored in the Woodrow Wilson School for Public and International Affairs, graduating magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa.

Oxford University

- ☐ Rhodes Scholar at Balliol College, 1954-1957.

- ❑ Received First Class B.A. Honours degree in the School of Philosophy, Politics, and Economics.

Harvard Law School

- ❑ Scholarship student, received LL.B. degree cum laude in June, 1960.
- ❑ Served as Graduate Secretary of Phillips Brooks House, the Harvard-Radcliffe volunteer service organization.

PERSONAL

- ❑ Born in Salisbury, Maryland on February 3, 1933, the son of Spyros (deceased 1957) and Matina Sarbanes, both of whom immigrated to the United States from Laconia, Greece.
- ❑ Attended the public schools in Salisbury, Maryland, graduating in June 1950 from Wicomico Senior High School.
- ❑ In June, 1960, married Christine Dunbar of Brighton, England, a graduate of St. Hugh's College, Oxford University; Lecturer in Classics at Goucher College, 1960-1973; and teacher of Latin and French at Gilman School, 1978 to present.
- ❑ Three children, two sons, John Peter, born May 1962 and Michael Anthony, born January 1965, a daughter, Janet Matina, born January 1968, and two grandchildren.
- ❑ Member of the Greek Orthodox Cathedral of the Annunciation in Baltimore.

Return to Senator Sarbanes's [Home Page](#)

Biography of Congressman Elijah E. Cummings



Representative Elijah E. Cummings was elected to the United States House of Representatives in April, 1996 in a special election for the 7th Congressional District of Maryland. Congressman Cummings serves on the Government Reform and Oversight Committee, is the Ranking Democrat on the Civil Service subcommittee, and is a member of the National Security, International Affairs, and Criminal Justice subcommittee. He also serves on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and is a member of its Surface Transportation and Aviation subcommittees. Congressman Cummings serves on the House Democratic Policy Committee and is an active member of the Congressional Black Caucus. He serves as co-chair of the House AIDS Caucus and is a member of the Democratic Task Force on Health Care Reform.

Prior to his election to Congress, Elijah Cummings served in the Maryland General Assembly as Speaker Pro Tem, the second highest position in the House of Delegates. His General Assembly career began in November, 1982 as a Delegate from the 44th legislative district. In 1984, he was elected Chairman of the Maryland Legislative Black Caucus, the youngest person ever to serve in this capacity. Mr. Cummings' colleagues declared him to be "one of the most effective members of the Maryland Legislature."

Born on January 18, 1951, Congressman Cummings graduated with honors from Baltimore City College High School in 1969. He served as Class President during his senior year. Mr. Cummings attended Howard University in Washington, D.C., where he served as Sophomore Class President, Student Government Treasurer and Student Government President. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1973 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Political Science. He then entered the University of Maryland School of Law and graduated in 1976. He was admitted to the Maryland Bar Association in December, 1976 and practiced law for nineteen years before entering Congress.

Mr. Cummings serves on several Maryland boards and commissions including the Governor's Commission on Black Males which he has chaired since its inception in 1990. He also founded the Maryland Bootcamp Aftercare Program in July, 1991 to address the self-sufficiency of young male and female ex-offenders.

Congressman Cummings is an active member of New Psalmist Baptist Church in Baltimore, Maryland.



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Last updated: May 22, 1998.

Send comments about website to Bill.Cole@mail.house.gov



Office of the Mayor City of Baltimore

Kurt L. Schmoke, Mayor

Office
of the
Mayor
Menu



Biographical Sketch of Mayor Kurt L. Schmoke

Kurt L. Schmoke, now in his third term as Mayor of the City of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore on December 1, 1949. He attended the City's public schools and graduated with a bachelor's degree in history from Yale University in 1971. After attending Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar, he received his law degree in 1976 from Harvard Law School.

He entered law practice with the Baltimore firm of Piper and Marbury and, in 1977, joined President Carter's White House Domestic Policy Staff. A year later, he returned to Baltimore as an Assistant United States Attorney. Four years later, Mr. Schmoke was elected State's Attorney, the City's chief prosecuting officer.

Mr. Schmoke was first elected Mayor of Baltimore on November 3, 1987, becoming the first African American voted into that office. He has gone on to develop a reputation as one of the most innovative mayors in the nation, as demonstrated through his initiatives in such areas as literacy, education, housing, community revitalization, health, and economic development.

In his first inaugural address, Mr. Schmoke announced his intention to make Baltimore "The City That Reads." Since then, Mayor Schmoke, in partnership with Baltimore's public and private sectors, has established a cabinet-level City agency and a private foundation to fund, coordinate, and expand adult literacy programs throughout the City. He has also strongly supported educational innovation and led a successful campaign to win more state funding to boost student achievement in Baltimore's public schools through a landmark City-State partnership.

Under Mayor Schmoke, Baltimore has been a leader in the national effort to tear down dilapidated, crime-plagued high-rise public housing developments and replace them with lower density, low-rise communities that better support the healthy development of families. Mr. Schmoke's other housing initiatives include establishing the Baltimore Community Development Financing Corporation, which

Career Summary

- ☐ Currently serving third term as Mayor, Baltimore City
- ☐ First elected Mayor of Baltimore City, November 3, 1987*
- ☐ Elected State's Attorney, 1981-1987
- ☐ Served as Assistant United States Attorney, 1978-1981
- ☐ Served on President Jimmy Carter's White House Domestic Policy Staff, 1977
- ☐ Harvard University Law School, 1976
- ☐ Rhodes Scholar, Oxford University, 1975
- ☐ Yale University, 1971

**First African-American elected to the Office of Mayor, Baltimore City*

Baltimore Community Development Financing Corporation, which pools private and public resources to renovate abandoned City dwellings; and developing the Settlement Expense Loan, which gives home buyers up to \$5,000 to meet settlement costs.

Mayor Schmoke has made Baltimore a national model for neighborhood revitalization. His community development projects include the transformation under way in the Sandtown-Winchester community in West Baltimore and the neighborhoods surrounding the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions in East Baltimore. In 1994, these neighborhood revitalization efforts received a major boost when President Clinton selected Baltimore as one of only six Empowerment Zone cities in the nation. This designation brings millions in federal funds to support job development, housing, and social service projects in targeted, low-income neighborhoods, as well as tax credits and incentives for businesses located in these neighborhoods. As a result of its success in bringing jobs and businesses into the Zone, Baltimore has been recognized by the Clinton administration as a "top performer" among Empowerment Zone cities.

Believing that every crime is one crime too many, and every victim is one victim too many, Mayor Schmoke has demonstrated a strong commitment to public safety. He has improved the effectiveness of the City's Police Department; implemented community policing throughout the City; ordered successful drug and gun sweeps to stabilize neighborhoods; and is the first mayor in Baltimore to put police bike patrols on the streets and security cameras on street corners.

Since the end of the 1980s, Mr. Schmoke has supported a national drug policy that views substance abuse primarily as a public health problem, and has called for a national dialogue on this issue. He also has been a strong advocate for needle-exchange programs as a way to combat the spread of AIDS, initiating in Baltimore what is now the largest local government-sponsored needle-exchange program in the nation.

In the area of economic development, Mayor Schmoke has worked aggressively and with considerable success to attract, retain, and expand businesses in the City, especially in areas of projected job growth, such as the health sciences, tourism, and information technology. As part of his efforts to foster economic growth, he is overseeing a host of new development initiatives for Baltimore's downtown and Inner Harbor areas, leading some to speak of the City's "Second Renaissance."

In championing Baltimore's economic development, Mayor Schmoke has upheld the principle of inclusion. He has implemented policies designed to improve the participation of minority and women entrepreneurs in the economic life of the City. As a result, Baltimore was named one of the top cities for women entrepreneurs in the nation, and minorities have participated in a number of the City's major development projects, including the expansion of the Convention Center, and Inner Harbor East, a new commercial and residential complex.

Mayor Schmoke was elected to his third term in November 1995. In his inaugural address, the Mayor spoke of what he called "The Spirit of Baltimore," a shared sense of pride in the City that unites diverse individuals and communities and inspires them to work together to improve city life. Baltimore celebrated that spirit with particular vigor in 1997, the bicentennial of its incorporation as a city.

**To contact
Mayor Schmoke:**

☐ **E-mail to:**
mayor@epfl2.epflbalto.org

☐ **Write to:**
Mayor Kurt L. Schmoke

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Baltimore, MD 21202